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## South African Panel Advocates Scrapping Of Racial Pass Laws

By Glenn Frankel  
Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — An official advisory committee recommended Thursday that South Africa abolish laws restricting the movement of blacks into urban areas, saying these restrictions were "in conflict with basic human rights."

It adopted by the white-minority government, the move would mean blacks would no longer be required to carry passbooks, one of the most hated symbols here of the apartheid system of racial segregation. Between 200,000 and 300,000 blacks each year are arrested for offenses under the laws that the panel said should be abolished.

Meanwhile, five blacks in political unrest were killed when police

day's recommendation, she added, "We've taken two giant steps."

The U.S. ambassador, Herman Nickel, appearing on the state-run national television network, described the pass laws and influx control as "probably in the daily lives of SA blacks the single most dehumanizing aspect of the system."

"If that can be brought to an end," Mr. Nickel said, "and of course thus far we are only dealing with a recommendation, I think it would be regarded as a positive development."

In Washington, the State Department spokesman, Bernard Kalb, said the suggestion to abolish the pass laws "is very important to black South Africans and we find it encouraging that the South African government is apparently reviewing its policies in this area." The Associated Press reported.

[Also, in Washington, Reuters reported that Senate Democrats temporarily gave up their fight to enact tougher sanctions against South Africa than President Ronald Reagan's curbs but vowed to try again at a later date. For the third time this week, the Senate failed to end a filibuster that prevents final action on the sanctions bill. The vote Thursday was 88 to 11.]

Restrictions on black movement are only one aspect of the apartheid system, but they have been singled out over the years by critics as one of the most pernicious. The laws have been responsible for separating hundreds of thousands of black workers from their families, who in many cases are not allowed to join them in urban areas.

The abolition of the laws was recommended in a report by a committee of the 60-member President's Council, a statutory body that makes formal recommendations to Parliament. Its members are appointed by Mr. Botha.

The council took up the report in a meeting Thursday in Cape Town and its chairman, Piet Koornhof, said he expected quick approval for the proposals by the council, which has no black members. No dates were recommended for ending the pass laws.

The report called for "orderly urbanization and would not lift the legal ban on squatters, but it proposed vast new housing tracts for blacks seeking access to South African cities and said the govern-

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### Watching Cobb's Record Fall

Pete Rose, peering intently at the line drive he had hit, saw it drop into left field and break Ty Cobb's 57-year-old major league baseball record for hits. The single, in the first inning of Wednesday night's game, gave the Cincinnati Reds' player-manager 4,192 hits. Page 23.

## U.K. Expels Russians After KGB Defection

By R.W. Apple Jr.  
New York Times Service

LONDON — Britain ordered the expulsion of 25 Soviet officials on Thursday. The order followed the defection of the chief agent in Britain of the KGB, the Soviet intelligence organization.

The Foreign Office said the order was issued on the basis of information provided by Oleg A. Gordievsky, 46, who had been granted political asylum. Of the people whom he named as members of the Soviet spy network in Britain, six were diplomats, seven were trade representatives, five were journalists and seven filled a variety of other positions at the embassy and in other London offices.

At a regular briefing, a Foreign Office spokesman said the 25 had engaged in activities "totally incompatible with their status and declared tasks." They were given three weeks to leave.

David Goodall, the Foreign Office undersecretary of state, or senior civil servant, told the Soviet chargé d'affaires, Lev A. Parshin, that "the nature and scale" of Soviet intelligence activities were unacceptable.

Mr. Goodall also said, according to the spokesman, that although the expulsions were necessary "in the interests of national security," it remained British policy to work for an improvement in relations between London and Moscow.

Opposition politicians, including Denis Healey, the Labor Party spokesman on foreign affairs, said that the episode should not be allowed to influence the current negotiations between East and West.

Among those who were told to leave were three first secretaries, Yuri V. Yezhov, 48, whose duties were not specified; Vyacheslav I. Kalitin, 45, in charge of the science and technical department, and Boris A. Korzhagin, 45, in charge of cultural affairs.

Correspondents for Tass, the Soviet press agency, for Novosti, the features agency, and for Radio Moscow were on the expulsion list. So were translators at two international organizations and a driver and security guard at the embassy.

Not since 105 Soviet officials were accused of spying and sent home in 1971 has there been such a mass expulsion from Britain. In April of this year, five officials, including the Soviet Embassy's naval attaché, were expelled on spying charges. The Russians retaliated by expelling three members of

the British Embassy staff in Moscow.

In 1971, 18 British citizens were expelled from Moscow or had their visas canceled.

A similar retaliation seems all but inevitable this time.

[The Soviet Embassy in London issued a statement describing the British action as unwarranted. Reuters reported.]

[In an apparent reference to possible reprisals, it said that London would bear responsibility for any consequences. "The Soviet Embassy would like to emphasize that the unwarranted action of an unfriendly character is without any foundation whatsoever," it said.]

Diplomats and others said that the defection of Mr. Gordievsky constituted a substantial victory for the West, one that might ultimately yield numerous Soviet secrets.

In its circumstantial announcement, however, the Foreign Office asserted only that he was "in a position to know full details of So-

viet intelligence activities and personnel in this country."

No information was available as to when, where and how Mr. Gordievsky, who took up his post in Britain in 1982, had defected. He was reported to be in a "safe house" somewhere in Britain.

He was born in October, 1938, according to intelligence reports. After one year at a KGB training school, he spent 10 years based in Moscow, dealing with dissidents.

In 1972, he began traveling, specializing in Scandinavia and Britain.

In the diplomatic list, Mr. Gordievsky is named as one of six counselors, the third-highest rank in the mission of 35 diplomats.

A leading British expert on Soviet affairs, Peter Reddaway of the London School of Economics, described the defection as "a tremendous coup."

But he said that even the KGB chief might not know the identities of all the Soviet agents in Britain, because the GRU military intelligence agency operates separately.

## U.S. Rejects Call to Ban Chemical Arms in Europe

By Bernard Gwertzman  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has dismissed Mikhail S. Gorbachev's endorsement of a proposal for the creation of a zone in central Europe free of all chemical weapons.

The U.S. administration said Wednesday that the Soviet leader's acceptance of the plan agreed to by East Germany and the opposition Social Democratic Party in West Germany "was a repackaging of proposals we have heard before."

Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, said such a limited chemical ban could not be adequately verified. He said the call for prohibiting chemical weapons in central Europe was similar to a 1983 Warsaw Pact proposal that urged a ban on stockpiling and production of chemical weapons in Europe.

The Reagan administration, which is hoping to undertake production of new chemical weapons for the first time in 16 years, proposed in 1984 at the 40-nation Geneva conference on disarmament a ban on worldwide production and stockpiling of chemical weapons.

Moscow has rejected the American insistence on verification of Soviet chemical factories to ensure that they are not producing weapons.

Talks in Geneva on a global ban on chemical weapons have not gotten anywhere, U.S. officials said.

Mr. Gorbachev's comments on the chemical weapon ban in central Europe were reported Tuesday by Tass, the Soviet news agency, after a meeting in Moscow between Mr. Gorbachev and Johannes Rau, who is considered the likely Social Democratic Party candidate for chancellor in elections due in West Germany in 1987.

In recent years, the Social Democrats have been increasingly critical of the deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles in West Germany and have left the impression that if they were in power they would be more sympathetic to Soviet proposals.

Administration officials have expressed concern that the discussion of a chemical-weapon-free zone in central Europe might appeal to public opinion in Western Europe and put pressure on Washington to adjust its policies.

The United States currently stockpiles older chemical weapons

in West Germany. The administration, in seeking financing from Congress to begin production of new chemical weapons, has said it had no plans to stockpile these weapons anywhere but in the United States and on ships. But as part of the legislation allowing the new production, there is a nonbinding provision calling on the administration to put the new weapons in the same place as the old ones.

Since taking office this year, Mr. Gorbachev has either proclaimed or endorsed a number of arms control initiatives that have been rejected by the U.S. administration.

Last month, at the time of the 40th anniversary of the dropping of the atomic bomb on Hiroshima by the United States, Mr. Gorbachev announced a Soviet moratorium on

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## Lange Hopes To End Feud On Port Calls

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WELLINGTON, New Zealand — Prime Minister David Lange expressed hope Thursday that port calls by nonnuclear U.S. warships would resume next year if a deadlock with Washington over his anti-nuclear policy is resolved.

He said that if port calls were not resumed by the end of 1986, "we are certainly going to be disappointed."

Talks in Washington next week between the New Zealand deputy prime minister, Geoffrey Palmer, and Secretary of State George P. Shultz could open a way for a resumption of ship visits, Mr. Lange said.

He voiced hope that they could lead to a middle road between his policy of not allowing visits by nuclear-powered ships and the equally firm U.S. doctrine of refusing to confirm or deny whether its warships are nuclear powered or nuclear armed.

The United States cut defense ties with New Zealand after Mr. Lange's Labor government blocked a visit by a U.S. destroyer in February.

(A.P. Reuters)

## Scientists Reaffirm 'Nuclear Winter' 2.5 Billion Would Die of Starvation After War, Study Says

By Boyce Rensberger  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A full-scale nuclear war probably would cause such a severe and sudden climatic change that it could destroy agriculture in Earth's northern hemisphere for a year or more and kill 2.5 billion people from famine worldwide, according to a major international study released Thursday.

The study is the first large, formal attempt by the world's scientists to estimate the biological effects of "nuclear winter," the period of darkness and freezing temperatures that many atmospheric scientists say could result from a globe-girdling pall of smoke and dust produced by a major nuclear war.

"Sudan and Ethiopia today are probably far more representative of what the world would be like after a nuclear war than are Hiroshima and Nagasaki," said Mark A. Harwell, co-leader of a team of nearly

300 scientists from 30 countries that made the study.

"I think our study shows that the indirect effects of nuclear war have been grossly underestimated," Dr. Harwell said. "The potential deaths from indirect effects greatly exceed those from the direct effects of blast, fire and radiation."

Dr. Harwell said that famine would be likely to kill about 2.5 billion people, in addition to the estimated 500 million who would die immediately from a nuclear holocaust. This would leave roughly 1.5 billion people alive on the planet, the least affected populations being the United States, New Zealand and the regions of the southern hemisphere where subsistence agriculture is the norm.

The new study was conducted under the auspices of the Paris-based International Council of Scientific Unions, an organization of scientific societies from 70 countries.

The study was carried out over

three years by the council's Scientific Committee on Problems of the Environment, known as SCOPE. The effort resulted in a two-volume report totaling nearly 900 pages.

The first volume, dealing with atmospheric effects and making use of more sophisticated computer models of the atmosphere than have been used before, largely confirms earlier estimates that a nuclear war could trigger an abnormal freeze, plunging temperatures in much of the northern hemisphere 35 to 70 degrees Fahrenheit (19.4 to 39 degrees Celsius) below normal.

The second volume of the study focuses on the effect this would have on agriculture and ecosystems around the world.

Paul Crutzen, the West German scientist who first raised the possibility of nuclear winter in 1982 and who was an author of the new study, said that the report should go far toward dispelling criticisms

at the start of hearings against the United States, said that his country would produce witnesses and documents before the tribunal "to prove beyond a doubt that the U.S. government has set justice aside and is guilty of state terrorism."

On April 9, 1984, Nicaragua charged the United States with conducting paramilitary activities against Nicaragua in violation of international law and United Nations and Organization of American States provisions.

The court, which is also known as the World Court, ruled last November that it held jurisdiction and would hear the merits of the case, and the United States announced in January a boycott of the proceedings. Washington had argued in vain that Nicaragua had never previously recognized the court's authority and now was seeking to exploit the forum for political propaganda purposes.

Asserting that "the seat of justice is definitely empty in the United States," Mr. Argüello told the court's 14 judges, "Your authority is being challenged by a superpower that wishes to set law aside in order to have a free hand for destroying a small nation."

Despite the absence of U.S. legal representatives, Nicaragua will not be awarded the case by default and must persuade the court of the validity of its claims. If the court ultimately decides in its favor, Nicaragua will then seek financial compensation for the damage inflicted by anti-Sandinista forces.

Presenting Nicaragua's arguments, Mr. Argüello said, "Recent revelations prove beyond doubt that the U.S. National Security Council is responsible for the direction of mercenary forces."

"This council, headed by the president of the United States, directs the strategy and even selects the targets to be destroyed by the mercenary forces."

Mr. Argüello charged that White House involvement in the guerrilla military actions has become so evident lately that "in effect, the



Carlos Argüello Gómez

## Structure of a Cold Virus Is Unraveled by Scientists

By Boyce Rensberger  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Scientists have determined the complete, three-dimensional architecture of a common cold virus, including the position of every atom. The feat promises to shed light on how one of the world's most common viruses attacks the body.

Although officials of the National Science Foundation, which sponsored part of the research, said the step might lead to the development of a vaccine against colds, one of the leaders of the research said Wednesday that he thought it would never be possible to make such a vaccine.

On the other hand, the findings do suggest that a new anti-viral drug might be designed to treat colds.

This is the first time that scientists have learned the detailed structure of any virus infecting animals.

Biologists have long known the general shape of the cold virus, which can be seen in fuzzy outlines under an electron microscope. It looks something like a microscopic soccer ball, its outer wall composed of 20 triangles that fit together to make the geometric shape known as an icosahedron.

Inside this hollow shell, made of protein, is a small amount of genetic material which, when released inside a human cell, commanders the cell's apparatus, directing it to make many identical copies of the virus.

Viruses are nonliving objects that can reproduce only by such a cell seizure.

The new findings add a view of the exact positions of individual atoms that make up protein molecules. They show that each triangle of the protein shell has peaks and valleys formed by the irregular

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## In U.K., Racial Attacks Are Said to Increase

By Jo Thomas  
New York Times Service

LONDON — In the vast expanses of deteriorating public housing and small shops of London's East End and other British cities, alarm has been growing over attacks on Asians and other minorities.

In July a pregnant Asian woman and her three small children were burned to death in their East End home in a fire that the police say was arson. Last month, police officers rescued nine members of a Bengali family, including an infant, trapped in their apartment after gasoline was poured through their front door and set afire, and four people were injured in what the police described as an arson attack on an Indian restaurant in South London.

Although Asians — mostly people of Indian and Pakistani descent — seem to be the most frequent targets, blacks and Jews have also fallen victim. In Woolwich in late June, a black woman and her two daughters were beaten and spat upon by a busload of passengers who chanted in unison, "Niggers off," and that same month three rabbis were attacked and beaten in North London. Jewish schoolchildren also have been attacked.

The police say there were 691 racial incidents in the first six months of this year in Greater London, a rate slightly down from last year's

total of 1,514, but community groups assert that the actual number of racial attacks is far higher. In some communities, Asians have organized to fight back, a development that deeply worries the authorities.

"The problem," said Lawrence Roach, commander of Scotland Yard's Community Relations Branch, "is racial prejudice and discrimination. The police deal with the symptoms, not the causes."

He said the police have difficulty recruiting

Scattered problems were reported Thursday in three British cities. Page 2.

from ethnic minorities and conceded that the number now on the city's force, 260 out of a force of 27,000, was "ridiculously small." But he said that "even an integrated police force couldn't stop these attacks if society supports them."

"They don't attack their neighbors because of the police," he said. "They attack them because they are racists. This society produces them. They are a product of our educational system, brought up in our families."

The borough of Greenwich has deteriorating public housing where residents say they feel they live in a state of siege. More than 200

families have complained this year of racial attacks to a local community group. According to the group, many of these families, such as one that reported 26 broken windows in a six-week period, have suffered more than one attack.

"The cases we're getting now," said Chetan Bhatt, one of the organizers of the Greenwich Action Committee Against Racist Attacks, "are more organized, more fascist, more vicious, and have greater numbers involved, sometimes gangs of 40." In the public housing projects, where passageways offer ideal escape routes, at least half the attacks are by gangs, he said.

"We're one of the groups that has said there's nothing wrong with going on the offensive," Mr. Bhatt said. "We know who the people are. If we make their lives a misery, they'll think twice before attacking us."

Last month four Asians convicted after a battle with whites at a pub in Newham last year walked free after the judge told them, "Each of you overreacted to a very longstanding and serious provocation."

The four had been among 50 Asians who, carrying bottles, iron bars and tools, marched in April 1984 to do battle with whites at a pub they believed was being used as the headquarters for a series of assaults in which lone Asians were dragged into a car and attacked with a claw hammer.



A policeman assists an Asian man injured during a disturbance in Birmingham. The Associated Press

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## Mozambique, Aided by Zimbabwe, Drives Guerrillas From Key Base

By Ken Pottinger  
International Herald Tribune

LISBON — Rightist rebels in Mozambique have suffered a defeat that President Samora Machel's government hopes will mark a major turning point in its eight-year effort to end the insurgency.

Mozambique's army, with the aid of about 5,000 troops from Zimbabwe, drove guerrillas from their bases in the central part of the country during actions last month, the government announced last week.

A spokesman for the Mozambique National Resistance, the re-

bel movement, acknowledged Wednesday the loss of their main base at Gorongosa, but said the rebel leadership had escaped and would intensify its attacks in the cities.

Mr. Machel, surveying the ruins of the Gorongosa camp, said last week, "We have broken the snake's back, but we will not rest until we have crushed its head."

Observers in Lisbon who follow the Mozambique insurgency said they believed the rebels had been more severely hit than at any time during the past eight years.

The combined forces from Mo-

zambique and Zimbabwe, said to total about 25,000 troops, overran seven rebel camps in the central provinces of Sofala, Manica and Zambezia, according to the Maputo government. The rebels said the offensive was supported by jet fighters, helicopters, tanks and artillery.

Zimbabwe and Mozambique are close allies and Mozambique's ports, railroad system and an oil pipeline are vital to Zimbabwe's economy.

According to the Mozambique news agency, AIM, the main rebel base on the slopes of the Gorongosa mountains, known as "Camp Banana," was destroyed on Aug. 28. Troops seized tons of ammunition and destroyed an airstrip adjoining the camp, the report said. Later reports said about 100 guerrillas had been killed.

The rebel leader, Afonso Dhlakama, and his military commanders escaped, according to Jorge Correia, the rebel spokesman in Lisbon. He said they continued to be in radio contact with rebel units around the country.

AIM said that documents seized at the camp included the minutes of an Aug. 19 meeting between Mr. Dhlakama and Louis M. Nel, deputy foreign minister of South Africa, which had supported the rebels until last year.

Mr. Nel reportedly visited Gorongosa in an attempt to persuade the rebels to reopen negotiations with the Machel government to end the war. Talks between the two sides in Pretoria broke down last October over demands for an immediate general election, the resignation of the government and the rewriting of the constitution.

According to the captured minutes, Mr. Nel tried to persuade the rebels to reopen the talks without prior conditions.

In Lisbon, Mr. Correia said Wednesday, "We admit his troops overran our camps in Gorongosa but guerrilla bases are never permanent and when the troops leave we will rebuild them and carry on as before."



CHECKING OUT VOTERS — Sweden's budget minister, Kjell-Olof Feldt, checked price of a salmon Thursday while sitting in as cashier at a Stockholm supermarket. He was campaigning for Sunday's elections.

## Nicaragua Tells Court That U.S. Directs Rebels

(Continued from Page 1)

commander-in-chief of the U.S. armed forces is also the commander-in-chief of the contra forces."

He introduced a sworn affidavit from Edgar Chamorro, a former leader of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, one of the largest rebel groups. Mr. Chamorro's statement described detailed meetings with members of the Central Intelligence Agency and the National Security Council.

He recalled an encounter in May 1984 with Ronald F. Lehman, an NSC aide, who assured him that after the 1984 elections Mr. Reagan "would publicly endorse our effort to remove the Sandinistas from power and see to it that we received all the support that was necessary for that purpose."

Nicaragua's legal team plans to lay emphasis in the case on the more active involvement by the U.S. government in exerting military pressure on the Sandinistas despite an earlier court order to desist from the threats or use of force, according to Abram Chayes, a Harvard Law School professor and for-

mer State Department legal adviser who is serving as counsel for the Nicaraguan government.

The first witness brought by Nicaragua on Thursday was Luis Carrion Cruz, the country's deputy interior minister, who is in charge of state security.

Mr. Carrion contended that since the United States began organizing insurgent attacks in December 1981, the rebels have doubled in strength to 7,000 soldiers equipped, trained and paid largely by the U.S. government.

In an assessment of the human costs, Mr. Carrion said that 3,886 people have been killed and 4,731 wounded since the attacks began nearly four years ago. Property damage, he said, is estimated to be \$375 million.

Mr. Chayes said in the coming court sessions, Nicaragua will refute charges that it is supplying arms to rebel forces in El Salvador.

## Blacks Help U.K. Police Keep Peace In Riot Area

The Associated Press

BIRMINGHAM, England — Scattered troubles were reported Thursday in three British cities but the Handsworth district of Birmingham, where violence broke out earlier this week, was quiet after the police agreed to allow black community leaders to help patrol the streets.

There were no arrests on Thursday and only a few shop windows were broken in Handsworth. However, the West Midlands police said there were 28 arrests in its jurisdiction after disturbances in the towns of Wolverhampton, where windows were smashed in a shopping center, and Coventry, where several cars were set on fire.

In Liverpool, 80 miles (130 kilometers) to the north, a Baptist chapel and three cars were set afire, but the police said the incidents were not connected with the Birmingham rioting, which erupted Monday night.

Several Conservative politicians criticized the Birmingham police for agreeing to reduce their presence in Handsworth while blacks of the Rastafarian cult toured the decayed inner-city area with bullhorns, urging groups of black youths to keep the peace.

"We should not hand over policing powers to groups of West Indian jobbies," said Terry Dicks, a Conservative member of Parliament. The term "jobbies" means thugs in colloquial English.

The police said they agreed on a partial withdrawal provided that the Rastafarians kept the streets quiet.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's government decided Thursday to hold a limited police inquiry into the Birmingham rioting and rejected calls for a full-scale judicial probe into the violence.

Birmingham's city council reacted angrily and said it would try to set up its own inquiry to identify underlying causes of the rampage, which left two persons dead, more than 50 buildings damaged by fire and many stores looted.

Courts began processing 76 youths on charges arising from the rioting and imposed a dusk-to-dawn curfew on many who were allowed free on bail. Charges included arson and possession of weapons.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Suit to Halt U.S. Weapon Test Fails

WASHINGTON (AP) — A federal judge refused Thursday to block Friday's scheduled test of a U.S. anti-satellite weapon. Four Democratic congressmen and the Union of Concerned Scientists had requested a temporary restraining order to halt the test.

After 30 minutes of arguments, District Judge Norma Holloway Johnson said that the plaintiffs lacked the standing to file suit and had failed to show the merits of their case. "The issues, in my view, are a political question that should not be decided in this forum," she said.

The U.S. Air Force has refused to divulge the test date officially, but sources who spoke on the condition that they not be named said it would take place Friday. The sources said that a small, two-stage rocket would be carried to the edge of space by an F-15 jet, then launched to launch down and destroy a seven-year-old scientific satellite over the Pacific Ocean.

The Reagan administration says the weapon is necessary to offset a Soviet one that has been operational since 1971.

The congressmen and the scientists' group asked the federal court Tuesday to block the test on the ground that President Ronald Reagan had falsely told Congress that he was trying in good faith to negotiate with the Soviet Union. The government, however, said that the test would be needed to negotiate a treaty with the Soviet Union to ban space weapons.

### U.S. Eases Link of School Aid to Draft

WASHINGTON (AP) — The U.S. Department of Education has dropped its rule requiring colleges to verify that male students receiving federal financial aid have registered for the military draft, a spokesman said Thursday.

The rule was to go into effect this fall, but the spokesman said the rate of compliance with draft registration among young men was so high that it was not necessary to have colleges police the requirement. U.S. law demands that all male citizens and resident aliens born after Jan. 1, 1961, register within 30 days of their 18th birthday.

Congress passed an amendment in 1982 requiring student aid recipients to sign forms certifying that they had registered for the draft.

### Greek Sailors Jailed in Stowaway Case

ATHENS (Reuters) — A court sentenced a Greek sea captain to nearly 11 years in prison Thursday for throwing 11 African stowaways into the Indian Ocean off the coast of Somalia in March 1984. Several crew members also received prison sentences.

The jury at a court in Piraeus found Antonis Pityzopoulos, captain of the Gazifolia C, guilty on 11 counts of exposing people to danger. It is not known if the stowaways survived, and the jury decided not to return a murder conviction. It reached its verdict in a 4-to-3 majority decision.

The ship's boatswain and first mate were found guilty of complicity. The boatswain was sentenced to a prison term of three years and eight months, and the first mate was sentenced to two years and seven months. They and Mr. Pityzopoulos appealed their sentences but will remain in prison while appeals are considered. The ship's cook was sentenced to 14 months and 10 days. Three Greek and two Pakistani seamen were jailed for 16 months and 20 days each and a third Pakistani crew member was acquitted.

Antonis Pityzopoulos

### Afghan Rebels Claim Plane Downing

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (Reuters) — Guerrillas claimed responsibility Thursday for shooting down an airliner last week in Afghanistan and said they had used a Soviet missile. The government has said all 52 civilians aboard the plane were killed.

A spokesman for Hezb-i Islami, one of the main guerrilla groups, said its members shot down the plane over the southern town of Kandahar after they received information that it was carrying Soviet advisers, Afghan secret police and military officials.

Government officials had said the plane was shot down Sept. 4 with a U.S.-made missile. The guerrilla spokesman, however, quoted a letter from a commander in Kandahar saying the rebels used a Soviet-built SAM-7 missile.

### Fighting Breaks Out Near Kampala

NAIROBI (Reuters) — Fighting between the Ugandan Army and the National Resistance Army, the country's main guerrilla group, broke out near Kampala on Thursday, apparently jeopardizing peace talks between the military rulers and the rebels.

The official Radio Uganda, monitored in Nairobi, quoted the head of Uganda's ruling Military Council, Lieutenant General Tito Okello, as saying that National Resistance Army forces in civilian clothes had attacked government positions at Kawanda, seven miles (11 kilometers) north of the capital, Kampala.

There has not been any official word on the future of the peace talks that opened in Nairobi on Aug. 26. Sources at the closed proceedings said the National Resistance Army had stuck firmly to its demands for half of the eight seats on the ruling Military Council and a complete overhaul of the army that would leave its men in control.

### For the Record

A Chinese court rejected Thursday the final appeal of an American businessman, Richard Oudrik of Houston, who was found guilty of unintentionally starting a hotel fire in which 10 persons died, the Xinhuo news agency said Thursday.

Armed police have arrested five whites since Tuesday in Zimbabwe's southern provincial capital of Bulawayo in connection with a clampdown on supporters of the opposition leader, Joshua Nkomo. (AP)

The stepson of Andrei D. Sakharov, the Soviet dissident, ended a 14-day hunger strike in Washington on Thursday. Alexei Semenyonov, 29, said he had ended the fast, which he started in an attempt to gain information about his parents, because the State Department had told him it had made the case a top priority. (AP)

### Correction

Because of an editing error, some editions of the Sept. 12 International Herald Tribune incorrectly identified the Newweek correspondent expelled by South Africa. He is Ray Wilkinson.

### U.S. Rejects Weapons Ban

(Continued from Page 1)

underground nuclear tests and called on the United States to follow suit, leading to a negotiated ban on such tests. Washington rejected the moratorium, saying that tests were needed to perfect American weapons and that a ban could be practical only if Moscow agreed to on-site verification.

Mr. Gorbachev has also declared a six-month moratorium on the deployment of new medium-range missiles, a freeze that expires in November, and has talked about "radical" cuts in existing Soviet nuclear arms if the United States would halt further work on research for space defense weapons.

The repeated rejection by Washington of Mr. Gorbachev's proposals has led some administration officials to express concern that the Russians might be gaining a public relations advantage by appearing to be more flexible.

Mr. Spaulding said the problems associated with the plan for a chemical-weapon-free zone included the impossibility of detecting the movement of chemical weapons into a prohibited zone.

"The attempt to negotiate a total chemical ban in a limited area presents verification problems more difficult than a comprehensive and verifiable ban now being negotiated," he said. He said that when there is a total prohibition there can be no production of chemical weapons, thus making it easier to detect violations.

There has been an international ban on the use of chemical weapons since 1925, but no agreed prohibition on production and stockpiling.

### U.S. Scientists Unravel a Cold Virus

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shape of protein molecules making up the shell.

The research was done by scientists on two teams, from Purdue University and the University of Wisconsin.

Michael G. Rossmann, who led the Purdue team, said Roland Rueckert, at the University of Wisconsin, had used the newly determined structure to find that the part of the shell that must attach to a cell to cause infection lies deep within a "canyon" on each of the 20 triangular sides.

The site appears too narrow for the body's infection-fighting antibodies to get in and block infection.

Still, the finding raises the possibility that a synthetic molecule could be designed small enough to enter the canyon and bind to the attachment site, preventing infection.

Such a molecule could be the basis of a new kind of anti-viral drug.

Vaccines against cold viruses have long been considered virtually impossible to create because at least 100 different kinds of viruses cause colds and each would require its own vaccine. The virus on which Dr. Rossmann worked is only one of these, known as human rhinovirus 14.

Each time a person has a cold, his immune system must tailor new antibodies capable of attacking that particular virus. This takes a few days, during which the virus spreads, causing disease.

When enough antibodies form, however, they stop the spread and leave the person immune to that type of virus but vulnerable to others causing similar symptoms.

Antibodies that eventually stop a cold infection bind to sites on the canyon rim and probably distort the canyon's shape so it no longer can attach to a human cell. These rim sites, however, are different in each type of cold virus.

Dr. Rossmann said that to determine the exact shape of the virus, the research team first converted it into crystalline form. The New York Times reported, "Then, using an atom smasher at Cornell University, they shined an intense

beam of X-rays through crystal after crystal to produce hundreds of images indicating how the X-rays were deflected by the viral structure.

[The photographs yielded more than six million bits of information, which were then analyzed on a supercomputer, a Cyber 215, at Purdue. The computation was the hardest part of the job, Dr. Rossmann said, and could not have been carried out before the advent of supercomputers. The calculations, which might have taken 10 years some time ago, were completed in about a month, he said.]

[The work on human viruses was foreshadowed by the determination of the three-dimensional structures in minute detail of several plant viruses, pioneered by scientists at Harvard University and then by Dr. Rossmann at Purdue.]

### U.S. to Extradite an Italian

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A former Italian intelligence official, Diego Fimicco Pazienza, 39, Italian-born since March, was ordered extradited to Italy on Wednesday to face charges of financial fraud. The charges grew out of the 1981 bankruptcy of the Italian Banco Ambrosiano.

## 300 Scientists Reaffirm 'Nuclear Winter' Theory

(Continued from Page 1)

that the hypothesis is far-fetched. The SCOPE study assumes that a nuclear war would involve only half the nuclear warheads of the United States and the Soviet Union, that their use would set fire to about 25 to 30 percent of the urban areas of North America, Europe and the Soviet Union.

According to the study, much of the smoke would rise above weather zones and enter the stratosphere, the highest layer of air.

Within days, dense patches of smoke would block 99 percent of the sunlight, and within a few weeks, the patches would spread, blanketing the entire northern hemisphere enough to block 90 percent of light.

The freeze would be worst inland because coastal temperatures would be moderated by the still-warm oceans. The study also suggests that a drought could follow for some weeks or months and that normal weather patterns would be disrupted, eliminating the normal monsoon rains upon which Asia and Africa depend for agriculture. Dr. Harwell said that slight

drops in temperature, of only three or four degrees, could prevent wheat from being grown in Canada, the northern United States and much of the Soviet Union.

Under such circumstances, he said, the United States and Canada would have enough food to avoid major famine but might be unable to distribute it in the absence of fuel for trucks and trains.

Most other parts of the planet, however, would risk severe famine. Japan, for example, even if not hit by a bomb, probably could keep no more than half its population alive in the absence of food and oil imports. India and Brazil, although far from war zones, could be even harder hit.

### Vote on Hong Kong Visas

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Senate began consideration of sweeping immigration legislation by passing on a voice vote Wednesday an amendment that would increase the annual number of visas available for Hong Kong residents to 5,000 from 3,000.

WASHINGTON — The Senate began consideration of sweeping immigration legislation by passing on a voice vote Wednesday an amendment that would increase the annual number of visas available for Hong Kong residents to 5,000 from 3,000.

### U.S. Youths Admit Guilt in Drug Run

New York Times Service

BRIDGEPORT, Connecticut — Ten former students of the exclusive Choate Rosemary Hall secondary school pleaded guilty Wednesday to federal charges of financing a cocaine-buying trip to Venezuela by two other students.

The U.S. attorney for Connecticut, Alan H. Nevas, said the scheme would have marked the seventh time since 1982 that cocaine had been imported from Caracas

and distributed among students at the private boarding school in Wallingford. The two students were arrested at Kennedy International Airport in New York on April 23, 1984, and charged with importing 300 grams of cocaine.

"The use of cocaine at Choate in 1984 was very widespread," Mr. Nevas said. A grand jury has subpoenaed school officials in connection with a continuing cocaine investigation, he said.

# ANNOUNCEMENT

## FROM THE ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK TO ALL MUSLIM PILGRIMS IN THE 1405H HAJJ SEASON

The Islamic Development Bank (IDB) is pleased to announce to Muslim pilgrims that the Slaughtering ritual has been fully performed on behalf of those who had participated in the Sacrificial Meat Utilization Project. The total number of authorizations for slaughtering, whether by proxy to the Project Committee or to personal representatives amounted to 307,266 covering all types of sacrificial offerings i.e. voluntary, combined/separate performance of Hajj and Umrah, reparation (Fidya), sacrifice (Udhiya) and charity. This figure is 65% higher than that of the preceding Hajj Season.

Parts of the meat have been distributed to the pilgrims and the poor within the boundaries of the Haram. 177,567 heads of sheep have also been sent by air, sea and land to some Muslim countries as follows:

1.	Pakistan (for Afghan refugees),	30,667	heads of sheep
2.	Mali	5,190	heads
3.	Chad	7,080	heads
4.	Mauritania	6,780	heads
5.	Burkina Faso	5,890	heads
6.	Djibouti	17,000	heads
7.	Jordan	40,960	heads
8.	Bangladesh, a ship is scheduled to leave on 11 September 1985 with	64,000	heads.

**Total 177,567**

The remaining meat has been frozen and stored at the Moasim Slaughterhouse coldstores for distribution to the poor of the Haram throughout the year.

The Islamic Development Bank would like to express its thanks to the Pilgrims for their confidence and co-operation in the project.

On this occasion, the Bank would also like to express its appreciation to the Saudi Government for making it possible to undertake this important Islamic project by providing all the required facilities at the Moasim Model Slaughterhouse.

May Allah reward all the contributors to the project, support our Muslim nation and guide it to the right course of action and to the unity of its ranks.

## South Africa Panel Asks End of Racial Pass Laws

(Continued from Page 1)

ment would have to accept "informed informal settlement."

[The government on Thursday made it illegal to sell the Sept. 16 issue of Newweek. The move came as one of the magazine's reporters, Ray Wilkinson, was deported for contributing to an article in the issue that the government said advocated "violence on the street."

Richard M. Smith, the magazine's editor in chief, said in New York that it made every effort to report all sides of the South African story.]

## U.S. Rejects Weapons Ban

(Continued from Page 1)

underground nuclear tests and called on the United States to follow suit, leading to a negotiated ban on such tests. Washington rejected the moratorium, saying that tests were needed to perfect American weapons and that a ban could be practical only if Moscow agreed to on-site verification.

Mr. Gorbachev has also declared a six-month moratorium on the deployment of new medium-range missiles, a freeze that expires in November, and has talked about "radical" cuts in existing Soviet nuclear arms if the United States would halt further work on research for space defense weapons.

The repeated rejection by Washington of Mr. Gorbachev's proposals has led some administration officials to express concern that the Russians might be gaining a public relations advantage by appearing to be more flexible.

Mr. Spaulding said the problems associated with the plan for a chemical-weapon-free zone included the impossibility of detecting the movement of chemical weapons into a prohibited zone.

"The attempt to negotiate a total chemical ban in a limited area presents verification problems more difficult than a comprehensive and verifiable ban now being negotiated," he said. He said that when there is a total prohibition there can be no production of chemical weapons, thus making it easier to detect violations.

There has been an international ban on the use of chemical weapons since 1925, but no agreed prohibition on production and stockpiling.

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## Pentagon Fights a Flood Of Illegally Leaked Data To Military Contractors

By Howard Kurtz  
and Fred Hiatt

WASHINGTON — When Representative Joseph P. Addabbo asked the U.S. Navy why it needed to buy more P-3 submarine-hunting aircraft, the New York Democrat was told the information was classified and could not be given to Congress because it might leak out.

A few days later, however, Mr. Addabbo received the navy data he was looking for — in an unsolicited letter from Lockheed Corp., the manufacturer of the planes.

Federal investigators are increasingly concerned that defense contractors, through a mixture of intrigue, old-boy connections or even outright bribery, have managed to gain access to confidential Pentagon documents.

In Philadelphia, 20 defense contractors and Pentagon employees have been charged so far in a wide-ranging scheme in which confidential bidding information was given to the companies in exchange for cash kickbacks. More indictments are expected.

In another case, an executive fired by McDonnell Douglas Corp. has accused the company in a civil suit of corrupt practices, including the improper acquisition of military documents and lax handling of classified material. McDonnell Douglas, the largest U.S. defense contractor, denied the charges, saying they were not corroborated by its own investigation.

Concerns about unauthorized disclosures were underscored Tuesday when a GTE Corp. subsidiary, a retired air force major and two other persons were charged with conspiring to obtain classified documents on electronic warfare contracts that the company was seeking.

GTE said the receipt of such internal budget documents was "a common industry practice," and federal officials did not dispute the statement.

"The investigation is continuing with regard to others who may have engaged in the same practices," said Morris Silverstein, head of the Defense Procurement Fraud Unit, which brought the GTE charges. "This is just the first case that was uncovered."

The indictment says the documents were obtained for GTE Government Systems Corp. by its former consultant, Bernie E. Zetti, a retired air force major who also has done consulting work for Northrop Corp., TRW and other major defense contractors.

Mr. Zetti founded the Association of Old Crows, an influential

23,000-member fraternity of retired military men and contractor employees who share information on electronic warfare.

GTE agreed to plead guilty to the charges and to pay \$390,000 in legal costs and fines.

After the Lockheed incident occurred in 1983, it was later examined by the Defense Department's inspector general. Representative Addabbo, chairman of a House defense appropriations subcommittee, wanted to know why the navy planned to buy new P-3 airplanes rather than refurbishing old ones.

Although the navy refused to answer the congressman's classified questions, Lockheed was eager to justify the purchases and sent Mr. Addabbo a reply that contained nine pages of confidential information, as well as the subcommittee's own unedited and unpublished hearing transcripts.

The inspector general's report blamed the incident on the "close working relationship" between the navy and Lockheed officials. "A violation of security regulations may have occurred and the contractor may have obtained an unfair advantage over the government," it said.

A Lockheed spokesman, Nick Duretta, said a navy inquiry found that the company had not violated any laws or regulations.

"It was one of those gray areas where we were working very closely with the special-project office," he said. "It's not unusual, where we're working on a project like this, for there to be free exchange of information than there would be on a larger project."

The 20 convictions at the Defense Industrial Supply Center in Philadelphia involve part of the \$600 million the yard spends each year on spare parts.

Richard Seaman of the Defense Procurement Fraud Unit said the eight convicted Pentagon employees exploited the fact that only three bidders are required on the smaller procurements. After receiving the first two unsealed bids, Mr. Seaman said, the agents would leak the prices to a third competitor, who would win the contract by submitting a slightly lower bid.

"It was extremely widespread," Mr. Seaman said. "It became a way of life out there." He said the "going rate" for kickbacks was 5 percent of the contract value.

Mr. Seaman said the scheme damaged the government because "the only people who end up getting contracts are the people who are paying bribes; the honest competitors were getting shut out."



A crowd outside a Buenos Aires court building holds a sign demanding "prosecution and punishment for all those guilty."

## 9 Accused by Argentina Appear in Court

By Lydia Chavez  
New York Times Service

BUENOS AIRES — The nine military officers who governed Argentina during six violent years have stood together for the first time in a civilian courtroom accused as criminals. The charges against them include murder, torture and kidnapping in the disappearances of more than 9,000 Argentines.

"The community has entrusted me with this difficult task of demanding justice," said Julio Strassera, the prosecutor, as he opened his summation Wednesday. "I am not alone in this work; I am accompanied by 9,000 disappeared."

President Raúl Alfonsín, who took office in December 1983 as the first civilian president in seven years, ordered the commanders tried as one of his first official acts.

Thousands of Argentines vanished during the military government's effort to crush a leftist insurgency in the late 1970s. The military has attributed 688 deaths to the left.

"The guerrillas kidnapped, tortured and killed," Mr. Strassera said. "The state did the same but on a much greater scale and beyond the margin of the judiciary system that the military itself had established. I will sum up the state's response to the subversion in three words: ferocious, clandestine and cowardly."

The defendants, among them three former presidents, sat on a wooden bench facing six Appeals Court judges. It was their first appearance in the 16-week-old trial. Four of the defendants wore their military uniforms. Most looked

straight ahead, avoiding any eye contact with the prosecution.

The strongest cases are against the first junta, which ruled from 1976 to 1980 when most of the disappearances occurred. Former President Jorge Videla, Admiral Emilio Massera and Brigadier General Orlando Agosti are charged with homicide, illegal detention, torture, robbery and carrying out illegal searches.

Roberto Viola, president of the second junta, and Admiral Armando Lambruschini have been charged with the same crimes. General Omar Graffigna is charged with all of the offenses except homicide. He is the only one of the nine defendants not being held in prison.

Leopoldo Galtieri, the president of the third junta, is charged with all five crimes. The other members of the third junta, Admiral Jorge Anaya and Brigadier General Basilio Lami Dozo, are charged only with illegal detention and using false documents.

Never before in the history of Latin America has a civilian government held past military rulers responsible for their acts.

Crowds lined up at barriers around the court building to watch the arrival of the former military leaders. Hundreds of policemen, many carrying submachine guns, stood guard around the court, and electronic screening devices were set up at the entrance to the courtroom.

"This trial has an enormous historical value, not only for Argentina but for all of Latin America," said Ernesto Sábató, who presided over the presidential commission that investigated the disappearances. "For the first time the members of a military junta are being

tried by civilian courts for the crimes they committed during a dictatorship."

The prosecutor's five-day summation is a review of earlier testimony that implicated the commanders in 709 crimes ranging from organizing torture centers to shooting innocent Argentines. The prosecution contends that these cases are representative of the 9,000.

The 22 defense lawyers will make their closing arguments between Sept. 29 and Oct. 16.

## Police Capture Suspects, Arms In Hunt for Duarte Daughter

The Associated Press

SAN SALVADOR — Salvadoran Army troops and policemen raided 12 guerrilla "safe houses" throughout the capital Thursday, capturing suspects, weapons and explosives in their search for the kidnappers of President José Napoleón Duarte's eldest child.

There still was no word from the woman's abductors.

In one house, the police found a U.S.-made anti-tank rocket, machine guns, Israeli and U.S.-made automatic rifles, grenades, explosives and documents, said Lieutenant Colonel Carlos Aviles, an armed forces spokesman.

Julio Adolfo Rey Prendes, Mr. Duarte's closest adviser, said Wednesday that the president had refused to speculate on the identities or potential demands of the abductors, who have been silent since they kidnapped Inés Guadalupe Duarte Durán, 35, on Tuesday.

### Alfonso Going to Europe

Mr. Alfonso was to leave Thursday on a three-nation European tour aimed at attracting investment and lowering European trade restrictions on Argentine goods, Reuters reported from Buenos Aires.

He and a delegation including Economy Minister Juan Sourrouille and Foreign Minister Dante Caputo were due to arrive Friday in Yugoslavia, the first stop on a tour that also will take them to West Germany and France.

## Breast Cancer Therapy With Hormones Praised

By Christine Russell

WASHINGTON — An advisory panel with the National Institutes of Health has made new recommendations for the treatment of breast cancer, endorsing for the first time a hormonal therapy with few side effects as a "treatment of choice" for many older women in whom the disease has spread to nearby areas.

"This is a major finding," the panel's chairman, Dr. John H. Glick, said Wednesday. Dr. Glick is director of the University of Pennsylvania Cancer Center. Before this, he said, "there was no agreement, nationally or internationally, as to what constituted a standard of care for the postmenopausal woman" whose cancer is discovered in the breast and in nearby lymph nodes.

The 12-member panel specifically recommended the use of a hormone-blocking drug called tamoxifen for women over 50 with breast cancer that has spread to the lymph nodes and seems dependent on the hormone estrogen to grow. Studies showed that in this group, hormone-blocking was effective in reducing the risk of death by about one-fifth — from 30 percent to 24 percent — five years after initial diagnosis, Dr. Glick said.

Rose Kushner, a consumer advo-

cate and breast-cancer patient who uses tamoxifen, estimated that about 36,000 older patients annually might be candidates for the therapy. "It's good news for postmenopausal women with locally advanced disease," she said.

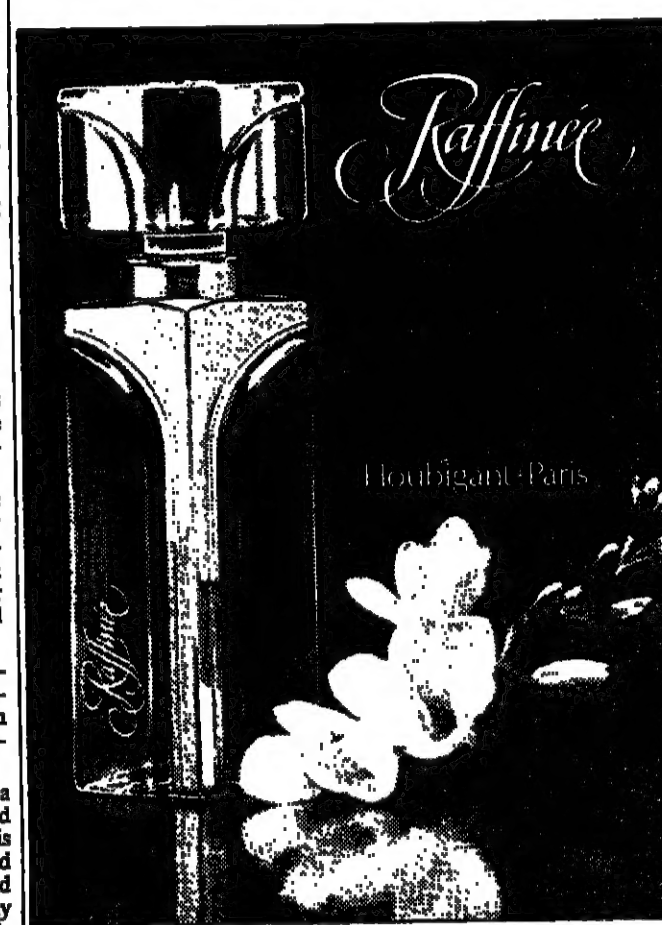
But for patients under 50, the Health Institutes' panel said, there was strong evidence to support the use of more traditional cancer chemotherapy, using combinations of more toxic drugs, as standard care.

In this group, international studies found that use of such chemotherapy might reduce cancer deaths by one-fourth, from 36 percent to 27 percent in the five-year follow-up period.

In 1985, there are expected to be about 120,000 new cases of breast cancer in the United States, and 38,000 deaths annually. About one in 11 American women will develop the disease some time in their lives, with roughly three-fourths of the cases in postmenopausal women.

Experts say that in about half the patients there may be evidence of spread to adjacent lymph nodes.

The anti-hormonal drug tamoxifen is sold under the trade name Nolvadex. So far, it has received approval by the Food and Drug Administration for use in more advanced cancer patients, but physicians have discretion to use drugs for other conditions.



## Elderly Are Urged to Back Tax Reform

### Reagan Says His Plan Will Help Young to Support Parents

The Associated Press

TAMPA, Florida — President Ronald Reagan promoted his tax overhaul program to elderly Americans on Thursday as a way to better the lives of future generations and to allow children to better care for their elderly parents.

Speaking to the Senior Citizens Forum on Tax Reform, Mr. Reagan, who is 74, commented: "You and I have much in common. We've lived out a great part of our lives." Now, he told his audience, he needed its help in winning congressional approval for his program.

Mr. Reagan warned that "special interests" were fighting his proposals and said that preserving tax shelters and loopholes now in the tax laws would "make the rest of us pay for the special treatment that they and their big-money clients receive."

"If you're going to outflank those special interests and get this tax reform passed," he said, "a certain senior citizen is going to need your help — a fellow named Ronald Reagan."

If Congress approved his program, Mr. Reagan said, younger Americans would keep more of their incomes through lower taxes, find more jobs in a rising standard of living.

He asserted that present deductions had failed to keep up with inflation.

"The tax code has in effect made it more and more expensive to care for older parents or give children the good upbringing and education they deserve," he said.

The president also repeated his pledge to the senior citizens "that nothing in our tax plan would affect your Social Security checks in any way — period."

He derided an unnamed "prominent national figure" for saying that his tax plan would hurt the middle class. "If I may use a word that people our age will remember — balderdash!" Mr. Reagan said.

He apparently was referring to remarks over the weekend by New York's Democratic governor, Mario M. Cuomo, that the tax reform plan would be "devastating to the middle class" because the plan says that "with one hand we want you to reach down and help us lift the poor" while "with the other, we want you to boost the rich."

Mr. Reagan said: "Our fair-share tax plan includes relief for millions of the needy. Under our plan the poor, and all blind, elderly or disabled Americans living in poverty would be completely removed from federal income tax roles."

The plan would reduce the number of tax rates from 14 different rates to three — of 15, 25 and 35 percent; raise the personal exemption, and limit or eliminate several deductions and credits. Overall, the White House says, 78 percent of Americans would pay less or the same tax that they pay now.

However, many of Mr. Reagan's fellow Republicans have warned him that unless he also deals with the nation's \$150-billion foreign trade deficit and efforts in Con-

gress for protectionist legislation, achieving a tax reform by year's end may be impossible.

### Early Passage Doubtful

The Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives announced a legislative schedule Wednesday that could lead to House passage of a tax reform bill by the end of October. The New York Times reported from Washington.

However, Senate Republican leaders said that probably would not leave enough time for the Senate to complete action by the end of the year.

The House tax-writing committee plans to begin sessions to draft legislation Sept. 26, a committee spokesman said, and hopes to finish that process by Oct. 12 and send an approved bill to the Senate by the end of October.

Senator Robert J. Dole of Kansas, the Republican majority leader, said that if the Senate did not receive the legislation until about Nov. 1 that body probably would not be able to take a final vote this year.

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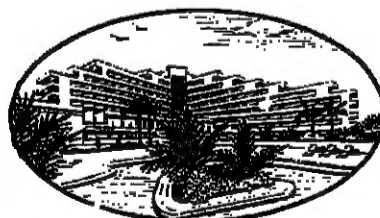
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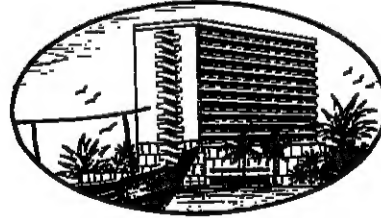
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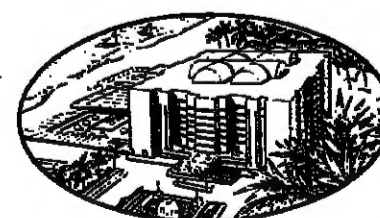
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## Pinochet Assails Democracy Plan, Says Foes Seek 'Conquest of Power'

By Martin Andersen  
Washington Post Service

SANTIAGO — In a speech marking the 12th anniversary of the coup that brought him to power in Chile, President Augusto Pinochet has strongly criticized his political opponents and a church-backed plan for a return to democracy.

General Pinochet demanded Wednesday that opponents show they are interested in more than mere "conquest of power" and that rhetoric be backed by "honest deeds."

In a 90-minute speech before about 2,000 military, diplomatic and governmental guests, General Pinochet lashed out at critics, saying, "Their anxiety for reaching power at any price makes them try to destabilize the government."

He said that Chile would achieve "true democracy" only by adhering to the terms of an authoritarian constitution he pushed through in 1980 and he seemed to step back from a more conciliatory position offered by officials last week on the opposition parties' proposal.

However, General Pinochet did not reject outright the proposed "national accord," as the 11-party

agreement signed last month is known. The agreement, worked out under the sponsorship of the Roman Catholic cardinal, Juan Francisco Fresno, united opposition groups from across the political spectrum in a call for elections, although with no date specified.

Cardinal Fresno is said to have stepped in to promote the agreement among the parties in an effort to head off growing street protests and political violence that have taken dozens of lives during the past year. The cardinal did not attend the diplomatic gathering. Church sources said he had stayed away after learning of the response General Pinochet would deliver.

General Pinochet did say that among the signatories were sectors that "might have relevant opinions on the institutional development" of Chile, but only if they could show they were interested in more than "just the mere conquest of power."

It was unclear whether these words reflected a shift by the government toward negotiations with civilians. Some opponents said they believed the phrasing was part of a government effort to fragment the opposition by signaling a willing-

ness to deal only with the conservative parties.

General Pinochet said: "We cannot accept that behind a supposed democratic objective there is the expression and the advance of totalitarian communism. Some of those who signed this are responsible for the strategy designed to make Chile a mere satellite of the Soviet Union."

Chile's Communist Party did not sign the accord, but the Marxist Socialists did.

General Pinochet also lashed out at non-Marxist parties that "abandoned their principles" to ally themselves against his government.

The agreement picked up another supporter Tuesday night when a retired air force general, Gustavo Leigh, endorsed it. He was a member of the original junta who stepped down after differing with General Pinochet.

General Pinochet said that Chile was the only nation in history to liberate itself from "Soviet communism" and for that reason was the victim of unremitting attacks by groups "that will not accept defeat."

He said his government attached special importance to U.S.-Chilean



President Augusto Pinochet

relations, which he said were based on "friendship, cooperation and mutual respect." He did not comment on the recent praise by the U.S. State Department for the church-backed agreement.

Santiago and much of central Chile was blacked out twice Wednesday night after two power pylons near Santiago were bombed. A Communist guerrilla organization claimed responsibility.

At least 30 persons were detained Wednesday while attempting to hold memorial ceremonies for Salvador Allende, the Socialist president who was killed during the 1973 coup that brought General Pinochet to power.

## Pyongyang's Soviet Ties Are Welcomed by China

By Daniel Southerland  
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — China has welcomed North Korea's recent strengthening of ties with the Soviet Union, in sharp contrast to the days when it might have remained silent or expressed alarm.

At a press briefing Wednesday, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said that the Chinese "positively appraise" North Korea's "independent foreign policy and are pleased to see the development of its relations with the Soviet Union."

The Chinese comment came on the eve of two days of high-level talks between American and Soviet diplomats in Moscow on their differences over areas of potential trouble in the Far East.

The U.S. side was expected to voice concern over what the Reagan administration views as a significant Soviet naval buildup in East Asia, including the Soviet delivery of advanced MiG-23 jet fighters to North Korea earlier this year. About a month ago, three Soviet warships made an unprecedented call at a North Korean port.

Some diplomats in Beijing say they believe that the Chinese actually are concerned about the Soviet

move to bolster ties with North Korea, but are putting the best face possible on a delicate situation.

The North Koreans were long considered closer to the Chinese than to the Russians, but have developed a pattern of playing one side against the other. Several diplomats interviewed in Beijing said they saw no sign that the pattern would change.

Several remarked, however, that North Korea possibly repeats the expansion of China's informal trade relations with South Korea and may be "retaliating" by drawing closer to the Russians.

China, which is trying to develop its economy, clearly has an interest in a stable Korea and has encouraged the on-again, off-again dialogue between North and South.

Beijing also apparently hopes that its contacts with South Korea will encourage the United States and Japan to reciprocate by opening contacts with North Korea.

China has moved over the past few years from a policy of virtual noninvolvement to one of actively trying to reduce tensions on the Korean peninsula.

"It probably worries the North Koreans every time they see China and South Korea work out a problem," said a Western diplomat, referring to the return of a crew member of a Chinese naval aircraft whose pilot crashed in South Korea while trying to defect.

### U.S., Soviet Discuss Asia

U.S. and Soviet officials began discussions Thursday on the Far East, the latest in a series of talks on regional problems prior to the summit meeting to be held by the two superpowers in November, Reuters reported from Moscow.

The U.S. delegation was headed by Paul D. Wolfowitz, assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, and the Soviet group by Mikhail S. Kapitsa, the Soviet deputy foreign minister in charge of Asian affairs.



Rescuers search the wreckage of two Portuguese trains.

## 43 Are Killed in Collision Of 2 Trains in Portugal

The Associated Press

VISEU, Portugal — An east-bound express train carrying hundreds of migrant workers to France slammed head-on into a westbound local train in the mountains of central Portugal late Wednesday.

At least 43 persons died in the burning wreckage. Earlier estimates had put the death toll much higher. More than 100 persons were injured, reports said.

The seven-coach express, bound from the coastal city of Oporto to Hendaia, France, was behind schedule and did not wait for the local train

bound for Coimbra to move to a siding. The Portuguese news agency ANOP quoted railroad officials as saying:

"The wrecked coaches tipped off the rails and burst into flames. 'People were being burned alive, shouting, jumping from the carriages and dying at the train windows,' said Duarte Santos Corra, 37, one of the passengers."

ANOP had earlier reported that more than 100 persons died. But the news agency Noticias de Portugal quoted Prime Minister Mario Soares on Thursday as saying that the early figures were exaggerated.

## Glomp Disputes Polish Regime's Claim That Church Backs October Elections

By Robert Gillette  
Los Angeles Times Service

WARSAW — Poland's Roman Catholic primate, Cardinal Jozef Glomp, has dismissed a claim by the government authorities that the church is lending silent support to national parliamentary elections next month.

Leaders of the outlawed Solidarity trade union have called for a boycott of the election, and some radical priests have implicitly endorsed the protest in sermons. Voter turnout at the Oct. 13 elections of the Communist-controlled Sejm, Poland's parliament, is viewed as a test of strength between the government and the opposition.

The assertion of silent church support for the elections was made last week by Deputy Interior Minister Wladyslaw Pozoga in the Communist Party newspaper Trybuna Ludu.

Mr. Pozoga also contended that Western intelligence agencies planned to disrupt the elections by launching attacks on Polish churches that would be blamed on Poland's security service.

Cardinal Glomp, who is to leave Sept. 17 on a weeklong visit to the United States, said Wednesday that it would be very arbitrary to conclude that the church's silence signaled its support. He added that

he had not heard of any alleged plans for attacks on churches. Asked whether he would vote on Oct. 13, he smiled and said, "Ask me after the election."

When local elections were held in June 1984, the entire church hierarchy failed to appear at the polls, choosing instead to attend a religious conference.

Cardinal Glomp's trip to the United States is described as a purely pastoral visit to Polish-American communities in Philadelphia, Washington and Detroit.

The Polish episcopate has said that no meetings with U.S. officials are scheduled, but it has not ruled out the possibility of informal contact with the Reagan administration.

Washington has made it known that it plans no contacts with General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish leader, during his visit to New York later this month for the opening of the United Nations General Assembly. State Department officials have said that the decision came in response to political arrests in Poland.



Cardinal Jozef Glomp

## U.S. Fears Lax Security At Bases in Philippines

By Bill Keller  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — U.S. military bases in the Philippines are poorly protected and are extremely vulnerable to terrorist attack, according to a U.S. Senate report sent to Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger this week.

The report by an investigator for the Senate subcommittee responsible for military construction said that last month navy officers detected an armed band of the New People's Army, the guerrilla army of the outlawed Communist Party of the Philippines, camping inside the jungle-covered outer perimeter of Subic Bay Naval Base within a mile and a half of a U.S. Navy ammunition magazine.

At Clark Air Base, the investigator said, he found that the fences had been stripped by thieves and the perimeter guard towers had been abandoned by Philippine Army guards. One tower was being used by local children.

"Clark and Subic, especially Clark, appear to be very vulnerable should the NPA shift tactics and begin to target U.S. bases," said the report, which was forwarded to Mr. Weinberger by Senator Jim Sasser, a Democrat of Tennessee. "Clark and Subic are the United States' Achilles' heel in the Philippines."

A Defense Department official confirmed Wednesday that Pentagon officials were increasingly worried about lax security, especially at Clark. But the official said efforts to increase security were hampered by the tight budgets and poor organization of the Philippine military, which has much of the responsibility for base security.

The official said that Admiral William J. Crowe Jr., commander of U.S. forces in the Pacific region, was pressing for better fortifications and for organizational improvements in the Philippine armed services. Admiral Crowe is to become chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff on Oct. 1.

The Senate report said some security improvements were under way, including \$4.7 million in planned fortifications at Clark, but Mr. Sasser, the senior Democrat on the military construction panel, said the military was moving too slowly.

"We're operating in a country where there is now an indigenous, increasingly effective guerrilla movement," he said. "In due course, they're going to turn their attention to U.S. installations in that country."

The guerrillas in the Philippines have not made any threats against American installations, but U.S. officials say that could change quickly.

The Pentagon official said two conditions might bring insurgent attacks against American targets. "One, the insurgency gets on the run and starts getting desperate; then they could go against U.S. facilities out of desperation," he said. "Two, their growth continues and they see victory in their grasp; then an attack on Clark or Subic could be a sign of how confident they are."

The Senate report said U.S. Marine patrols had recently been sent into the outer perimeter of Subic to compensate for slack Philippine protection.

It warned: "The potential for U.S. troops and NPA guerrillas to become engaged in a violent confrontation is all too apparent."

The staff report also questioned U.S. plans to spend \$1.3 billion for new housing and other facilities at the two bases over the next seven years as the Philippine government is debating ending the agreement on the American bases.

Clark, with about 8,700 servicemen, and Subic, with about 5,000 sailors, are the largest American military bases outside of the United States. Each base includes an inner perimeter patrolled by Americans and an outer perimeter, covering thousands of acres, patrolled by the Philippine military.

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## French Titanic Searchers Say U.S. Team Broke Photo Accord

PARIS — French members of the Titanic expedition have accused their U.S. partners of violating an agreement on distributing pictures of the sunken passenger liner.

The joint mission, headed by Robert D. Ballard, a senior scientist at the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, and Jean-Louis Michel of the government-run French Institute for Research and Exploitation of the Sea discovered the wreckage of the Titanic on Sept. 1.

The ship sank off Newfoundland on the night of April 14-15, 1912, during its maiden voyage from Southampton, England, to New York. At the time, it was the largest ship in the world and was considered unsinkable because of its double hull.

Last week, the French institute said that exclusive rights to "press documents and audiovisuals" from the joint expedition had been awarded to French and Canadian groups.

On Wednesday, Yves Sillard, the president of the French institute, said that Mr. Ballard and the Woods Hole Institution, which has been freely distributing photographs from the search, had not lived up to their end of the agreement.

Free distribution of the photographs "does not conform to all of the agreements taken in their name by one of their most eminent representatives," Mr. Sillard said.

He said the institute had asked a Washington court to bar the Americans from distributing the pictures.

### Rescue Seen Possible

Earlier, Walter Sullivan of The New York Times reported:

At a Washington news conference on Wednesday, Mr. Ballard affirmed that rescue of the Titanic's passengers was within easy reach of a nearby ship. The captain of that ship, the Californian, was later investigated by government agencies and criticized for poor seamanship and navigation.

The destruction of the Titanic's stern is the chief mystery to emerge from examination of photographs and videotapes obtained since the sunken liner was found.

According to Mr. Ballard, there was no sign of a severe impact on the sea floor, implying that the ship landed gently.

One picture of the top deck showed where a giant skylight that covered the first class section amidships had collapsed. "You can see right down the grand staircase," Mr. Ballard said.

He had originally thought that the Titanic was largely intact. The first hint that her stern was missing came, he said, when an imaging device was towed across the area where the stern was presumed to lie. Not until he and his colleagues, bound for home, examined photographs, taken a half mile astern of the wreck by a camera-bearing sled, did the fate of the stern become apparent.

The photographs show a field of debris including a view of an engine room telegraph of the type used by a pilot or captain to send commands to the engine room. Mr. Ballard showed a drawing of the Titanic's stern before the sinking with such a telegraph in view as well as a crane strikingly similar to one lying among the debris far astern.

Following a detailed analysis of evidence bearing on the positions of the Titanic and nearby ships, Mr. Ballard said: "There is no doubt in my mind" that the Californian should have rescued the survivors.

Mr. Ballard said that the Californian was close enough to see the Titanic's running lights and its eight distress rockets.



Wine bottles on the ocean floor in one of the disputed photographs, and anchor chains.



## Torture in South Africa Widespread, Study Says

By Glenn Frankel

JOHANNESBURG — Physical and psychological torture of political detainees is used "systematically on a widespread basis" in South Africa, according to a report by the University of Cape Town.

The study, released Wednesday, reportedly took two and a half years and included interviews with 176 former detainees. It said 83 percent reported some form of physical torture while in custody, while almost the entire sample reported being subjected to psychological abuse.

Police declined to comment on the study. In the past, police officials have denied allegations of torture, although the government has made an undisclosed number of out-of-court financial settlements with former detainees or their families after lawsuits alleging physical abuse.

In 1982, Louis Le Grange, the minister of law and order, issued a set of directions on the humane treatment of prisoners that included a statement banning torture. But the report said that Mr. Le Grange's directions were "filled with provisos and escape clauses" and were not legally binding.

So far this year nearly 2,700 people have been detained under emergency regulations decreed by the government in July. The report estimates that more than 300 others have been held under other statutes, including South Africa's sweeping Internal Security Act. Under that law, detainees can be held indefinitely without charge or access to lawyers or family.

Sixty persons have died while in detention since 1963, according to the Detainees' Parents Support Committee, an opposition human rights group in Johannesburg, which said that 14 others have died since 1977 while in police custody.

The report was compiled by two researchers for the Institute of Criminology at the university, considered one of South Africa's most prestigious.

Of those detainees who said they were tortured, 75 percent reported beatings, including punches, kicks and slaps as well as blows from a variety of implements. Fifty percent said they were forced to crouch or stand on their toes for prolonged periods, 25 percent said they were had been subjected to electric shock, and 18 percent to choking. Fourteen percent said their bodies had been suspended in various forms.

Fifteen percent of the detainees said they had been chained or man-

acled for prolonged periods, 5 percent said their hair had been pulled, 3 percent said the soles of their feet were beaten and 3 percent reported abuse of their genitals.

It also accused authorities of widespread use of psychological torture, including false accusations, solitary confinement, verbal abuse and threats of violence.

The research sample was made up of 127 blacks, 36 persons of mixed-race or Asian origin and 13 whites. The average period of detention was three to four months and about half said they had been detained more than once.

**THE NEW YORK HERALD.**  
EUROPEAN EDITION—FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1912

**THE TITANIC, NEW WHITE STAR LINER, FOUNDERS OFF NEWFOUNDLAND; REPORTS ARE MOST CONTRADICTORY, BUT APPALLING LOSS OF LIFE IS FEARED**

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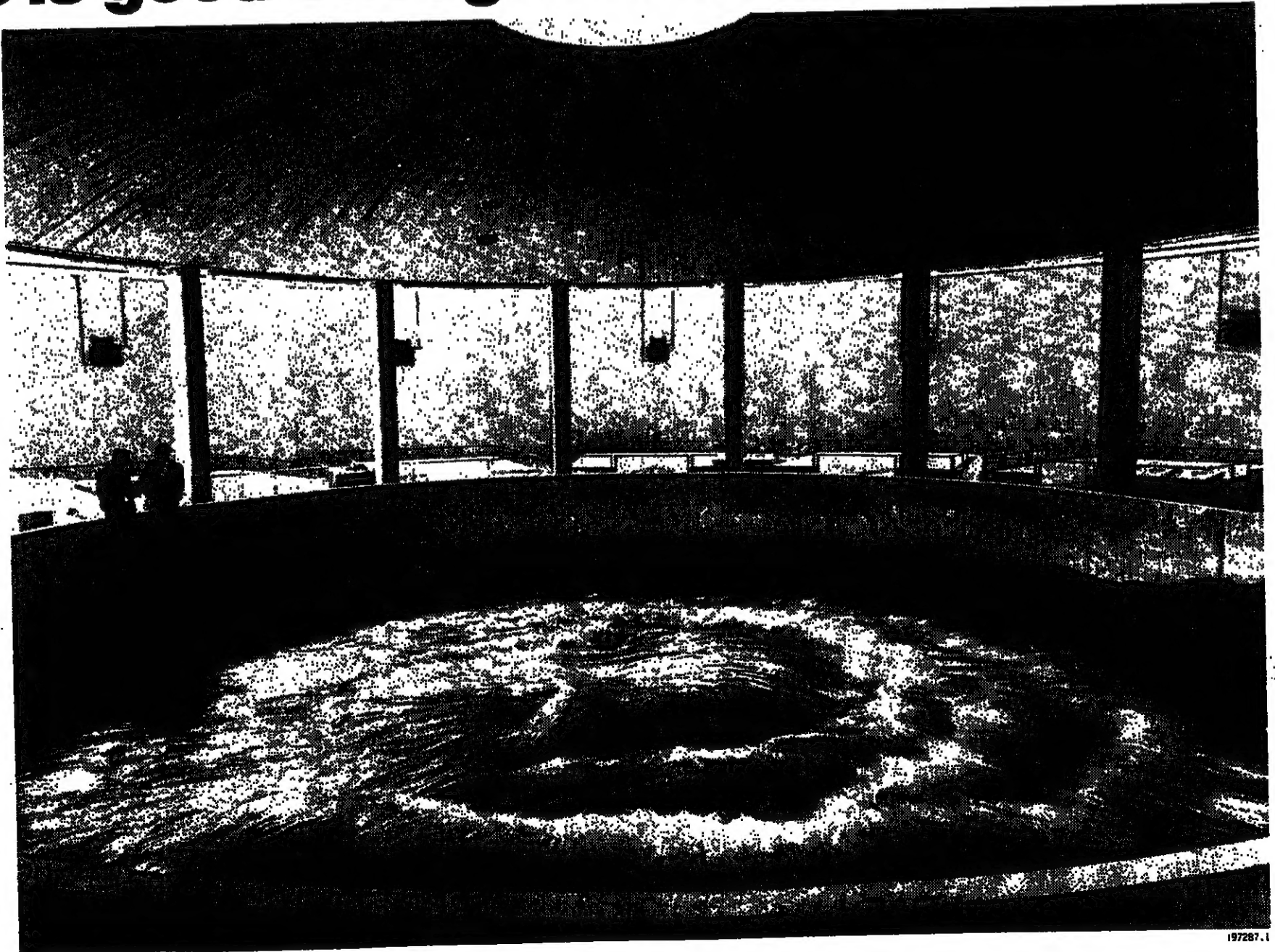
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# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Protection and Party Lines

Donald Regan's announcement at a meeting with Republican congressional leaders that the president is willing to support some form of trade legislation establishes where the real debate on trade is going on: within the Republican Party. The Democrats have advanced some get-tough-on-trade bills. But the Democrats are just making gestures. The Republicans could end up making policy.

Leading the opponents of trade restriction are enthusiastic supply-siders such as Representative Jack Kemp. Mr. Kemp comes from Buffalo, an old steel-mill town that was one of the few metropolitan areas to support the tough-on-trade stance of Walter Mondale. Mr. Kemp believes the economy would bloom if only government restrictions and penalties, such as taxes and tight-money policies and trade barriers, were stripped away. Protectionism may help establish industries in the short term, but free trade helps existing and potential industries in the long term.

But for the moment Mr. Kemp and those who agree with him — and they have long seemed to include the president — are on the defensive. Congressmen returning from recess have been hearing plenty from constituents who are convinced current trade rules are hurting them; businessmen fearful of foreign competition, workers concerned about losing jobs, local politicians concerned about estab-

lished industries. They have heard as well, personally and through their political consultants, about what trade can do in 1986 for the Democrats: It gives them for the first time in years an issue on which their posture is aggressive and nationalistic, and on which they have a chance to recoup the vast number of white male votes they have lost over the years.

So it is not a coincidence that the most articulate Republican proponent of trade restriction is the political analyst Kevin Phillips. He and others, including a number of Republican politicians, see the supply-siders as too theoretical and ignorant of the way the world works, economically and politically. They believe Joe Sixpack is demanding tough action, and they want the Republican Party to deliver at least some tough rhetoric, as it has on foreign policy, crime and racial quotas.

It was to them that Mr. Regan was responding Tuesday, to them that Majority Leader Robert Dole was responding when he said that the Senate may well pass trade restrictions, and to them that President Reagan will be responding if and when he advances the kind of trade initiative Mr. Regan promised. That would be too bad. This is one issue on which the president's tendency to stick to a course despite the complaints and dire predictions of others has generally served the nation well.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Voting Rights: A New Battle

President Reagan, who won by a landslide in 1980 and 1984, lost another kind of voting battle by another kind of landslide in 1982. That is when Congress, despite his opposition, voted overwhelmingly to strengthen the Voting Rights Act. The votes, 389 to 24 in the House and 85 to 8 in the Senate, so buried the opposition that Mr. Reagan reluctantly signed the bill rather than have his veto overridden. Now the administration seeks to win in the Supreme Court what it lost in Congress. In a case from North Carolina, it has asked the justices to interpret the law in precisely the ways Congress rejected so resoundingly.

It is not even a partisan initiative: other Republicans rush to dissociate themselves from it. Senator Robert Dole, the majority leader, and others who guided the voting bill to passage have responded with their own brief urging the Supreme Court not to trim the law to administration specifications. Such a brief dramatizes the administration's estrangement from civil rights, mainstream politics and the bipartisan national sense of electoral justice that inspired the 1982 law.

The law arose because of a 1980 Supreme Court ruling that anyone trying to challenge state voting rules had to prove discriminatory intent on the part of state lawmakers. Gerrymanders and other devices could nullify the growing black vote, yet showing they were intended to discriminate was not practical.

Consider a typical tactic, the multi-member election district. Smaller districts might enable black neighborhoods to elect candidates of their choice. Submerging those populations within large areas with white majorities meant that fewer or no blacks would be elected. But who could prove a discriminatory motive? Congress did not outlaw at-large districts or any other voting practice. It said they were

invalid if, based on all the evidence, the political process was "not equally open" to minorities. Electoral success or lack of it was to be one of the criteria, but the law disavowed any minority right to representation in proportion to population — that is, no racial quotas.

In the North Carolina case a federal court weighed all the evidence, including a century of discrimination, and found that several at-large districts violated the law. The Justice Department, joining the state's appeal, argued that since blacks have made gains in two recent elections — up from four legislators to 16 — the lower court must have been using a forbidden quota as a yardstick.

Do a few victories for blacks exonerate North Carolina's practices? On its face, the 1982 law says no. Congress made clear in the law and committee reports that, just as no single factor is enough to condemn a districting plan, no single factor exonerates it. Any other reading of the law would give greater weight to a handful of successes than to decades of unfair defeats, and under conditions that threaten to make them temporary.

The same Justice Department that tried to obstruct the bill has the nerve to ask the high court, in interpreting the law, to give more weight to the views of Senator Orrin Hatch, leader of the eight senators who opposed it, than to those of Mr. Dole and the 84 other senators who voted for it. The Department characterizes them as a "faction."

Ignoring the usual canons for construing statutes, the Justice Department must strain to read the law the way it does. For the administration to insist on straining is to flout what Mr. Dole and his "faction" know: Decency and fairness to underrepresented minorities is always, regardless of party, the best politics.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Opinion

### Apartheid: Pressure, Response

President Reagan has acted more or less in line with the attitude of most Western governments. None is willing to jeopardize its real economic and commercial interests. Britain, with the largest stake, has already declared that it will not go beyond banning arms sales.

If South Africa is not soon persuaded to institute legitimate reform, the tragedy will enter yet another phase: Blacks and whites will be fighting, and dying, in downtown Durban, Pretoria, Johannesburg. The United States must not simply sit back and watch it happen.

— THE DETROIT FREE PRESS.

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### Behind Birmingham's Riots

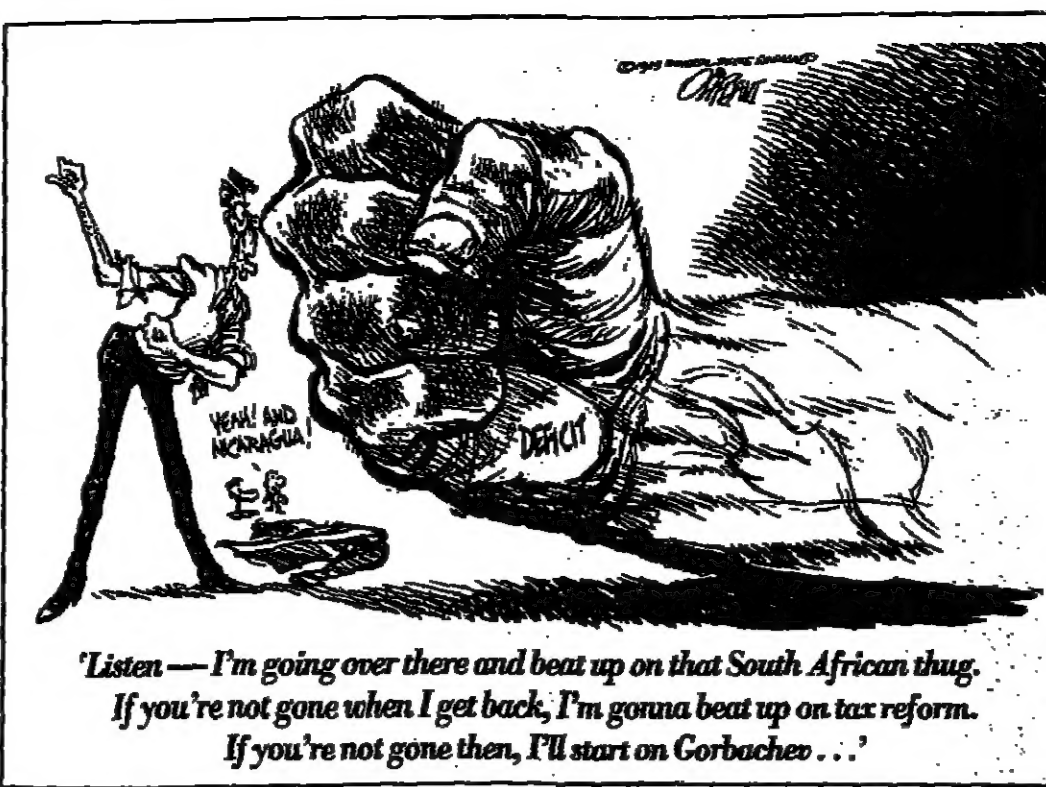
Circumstantial evidence suggests that police investigations into drug trafficking among West Indians were a factor in the riots. If people in Birmingham or anywhere desire to see a main effort made against an accelerating epidemic of drug addiction, they must uphold the right of the police to inquire, to search and to apprehend. Ours is a remarkably tolerant society. But tolerance would be stretched were it to be seen that enforcement of law adopted the principle of reverse discrimination.

— THE DAILY TELEGRAPH (London).

## FROM OUR SEPT. 13 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

**1910: Franklin on 'Free' Commerce**  
PARIS — There appeared in the Herald (on Sept. 12) a letter commending the campaign being conducted against the new Customs regulations which, if enforced, will shut out foreign manufacturers of textiles and further squeeze the American consumer. The writer forwarded a copy of a letter written by Benjamin Franklin in 1783, when he was American Minister to France, to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs. Mr. Franklin presented complaints of American merchants who objected to the embargoes which their trade with France was alleged to be suffering because of duties, searches, etc. Mr. Franklin added: "I would only observe that commerce, consisting in a mutual exchange of the necessities and conveniences of life, the more free and untrammelled it is, the more it flourishes."

**1935: Germany Faces Tariff Reprisals**  
WASHINGTON — America's new policy of tariff reprisals against countries not according equal treatment to American products will be inaugurated Oct. 15 with the application of the highest scale of customs duties possible here against imports from Germany, according to information given out (on Sept. 12) in official circles. It is asserted that Secretary of State Cordell Hull has already informed Dr. Hans Luther, German Ambassador to the United States, of this decision. The date of Oct. 15 is mentioned because on this day the reciprocal trade agreement between the United States and Germany expires. Negotiations for the conclusion of a new agreement are now in progress. American negotiators are insisting that the Germans abrogate their strict control measures regarding foreign trade.



## A Besieged Reagan Turns to the Center

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — For months the Reagan administration bowed lickety-split down the well-worn path that leads from landslide to the crumbling of presidential power. Then, as Congress came back to town after Labor Day, a strategic retreat was executed.

While the pullback comes on narrow issues, it carries implications for the broadest elements of policy. And even though it may be merely tactical, the new tilt marks a healthy move away from ideologies of the far right and toward the politics of the center.

Franklin Roosevelt is Exhibit A. The huge victory of 1936 was followed by the ill-fated plan to pack the Supreme Court in 1937 and the fiasco when he tried to purge unsympathetic Democratic candidates in the 1938 elections. The rot was arrested only by the coming of war in 1939.

Lyndon Johnson went from landslide in 1964 to impotence in 1968. Richard Nixon covered the same ground from 1972 to his resignation in 1974. Mr. Reagan was well on the way to an equally dramatic decline.

His victory over Walter Mondale was followed by a change in the White House staff. The new team took the election as a license to move right. Mr. Reagan had followed an economic policy that favored growth by deficit spending while helping the rich through tax benefits. To that was added a tax reform plan that would have deepened deficits while preserving special benefits for the rich.

Social policy, in the first term, catered to rural whites of the South and West at the expense of urban blacks. In the second term there was added a vigorous attempt to undo programs favoring black employment, and to curtail health and educational approaches enacted at the behest of urban black leaders.

In foreign policy, the administration had emphasized a vast military buildup, and a stance of rhetorical toughness toward the Soviet Union, and its proxies. To this there was added direct White House management of a guerrilla war against the Sandinist regime in Nicaragua and a stress on the "star wars" program that jeopardized arms control.

But whatever the president and his staff was thinking, the country was not moving hard right. The majority rejected more deficits to benefit the rich; it opposed reversal of civil rights progress; it lost patience for a build-up that only increased tension.

With the 1986 elections in view, Congress was especially sensitive to the broad popular mood. Democrats led the way, but Republicans felt pressure to outbid them. Together they fashioned from general public feelings a host of specific changes to the administration.

Thus, where the administration

of the anti-Sandinist guerrillas is being moved from the White House to the State Department. The Treasury accepted a congressional stipulation that tax reform not end in revenue loss. Still more adjustments are likely in the tax field.

In that climate of compromise, Senate and House Republicans have softened their challenge to the White House. There now appears to be no chance of overturning a veto on South African sanctions. Even on trade, the veto pen looks like an ultimate weapon.

Many Democrats fume that the switch in signals reflects tactical adjustment rather than a sincere change of heart. No doubt President Reagan will concede as little as he has to. Given half a chance he will return to the agenda of the far right. But if Congress remains vigilant, if it maintains the pressure, the White House will give way. Mr. Reagan would rather be powerful than right.

So the strategic retreat represents a true victory for the American political system. The rightist ideologies are on the defensive. The center is not only holding. It is gaining ground.

Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

## Get Tougher With the Botha Regime

By Robert I. Rothberg

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — President Reagan's executive order imposing limited sanctions against the white regime in South Africa has been criticized as weak, tardy and probably ineffective. The sanctions fell short of what Congress wanted and failed to include a congressional plea for automatic further sanctions in 12 months should South Africa fail to make significant reforms. But what the order also revealed was that the administration's analysis of the depth and causes of the crisis in South Africa remains grossly flawed.

As the unrest has shown, black antagonism to white minority rule is widespread and vicious. The government intends to repress the violence, then make reformist concessions, but only from a secure position.

The Reagan administration's prevailing policy has been to support President Pieter W. Botha's approach. But it is an approach that lags well behind the reality of the South African crisis. It is too late for black "moderates" to prevail. It is too late for conservatives. It is too late for constructive engagement — even President Reagan's renamed policy of "active constructive engagement."

The white rulers of South Africa have hitherto refused to negotiate in ways that would have boosted the credibility of nonviolent leaders of South Africa such as Chief Gatscha Buthelezi and Bishop Desmond Tutu. By arresting nearly all of the significant leaders of the multiracial United Democratic Front, the government has virtually ensured further eruptions of militant anger.

The state of emergency, South Africa's new national liquidity crisis, its government's intrinsic intransigence and the international notoriety of black protest have all shifted the argument between blacks and whites decisively to the left. No longer is it possible for blacks who hope to retain their legitimacy to bargain with the government for anything less than political participation.

In short, we are beyond the point where social and

economic concessions can bring about a reconciliation between black and white.

The differences in aspirations are stark. Blacks are focusing on the adage popularized by Kwame Nkrumah: "Seek ye first the political kingdom and all else shall follow." A simple "one man, one vote," which whites naturally fear, is not yet the only rallying cry. There is still room to maneuver, but only within the arena of political power. Blacks want representation at municipal, regional and national levels; they will not be put off by less.

Once the White House sees that the Rubicon of political aspiration has been crossed, it will understand that its best hope of leverage on the policies of white South Africa is to shift publicly from constructive engagement to a tougher, more constructive policy that is less engaging.

This is not merely a play on words. Official South Africa is much more susceptible to influence from Washington in a crisis than the White House has been prepared to acknowledge. Moreover, the nature of the problem has altered dramatically, and South Africa has no other important friends or sources of psychological support.

Accordingly, if the rulers of South Africa are to be encouraged to focus on real rather than spurious solutions to their crisis, American decisions will be crucial. This is not to argue that stronger sanctions would have been decisive of themselves. But this was plainly the moment to show Pretoria there is no external recourse.

Attempts to sustain the myth of constructive engagement will not lead to full-fledged bargaining between blacks and whites. And the longer President Botha's regime ignores the issues dividing his nation, the harder it will be to bring about compromise that minimizes bloodshed.

The writer, a professor of political science and history at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, contributed this column to The New York Times.

## Arms: The Perverse Hold Of Buyers Over Suppliers

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — Arms embargoes often have little positive effect as a punitive device. We know that from South Africa. A mandatory arms embargo was passed by the United Nations Security Council eight years ago. Yet South Africa has had no problem in finding or manufacturing the weapons it needs to repress its black population and punish some of

its neighbors. But should effectiveness be the only criterion of whether industrialized countries sell arms? Perhaps responsibility and political involvement should play a role.

One thing is clear: The West, because it is not selling arms to Pretoria, is having a more open and honest debate about apartheid than otherwise would have been the case. Western politicians are less constrained by military and strategic concerns. This is to the good.

Arms selling is a perverse business. Nothing is more strange than the hold a buyer develops over a seller. Once a major power has entered into a selling relationship it becomes embroiled with the buyer in an almost irrational way.

Perhaps this should not be surprising. According to Lloyd Dumas, a professor of political economy at the University of Texas: "From 1960 to 1981 the less-developed nations spent roughly \$1 trillion on their military. This enormous sum is difficult to comprehend. It would take a printing press printing \$1,000 per second 10 years longer to print this much mon-

ey than it took the developing countries to spend it."

The main arms suppliers in the West and in the Soviet bloc are feeling increasing competition from an emerging group of Third World exporters, he notes. This group, led by Brazil, Taiwan and South Korea, "can now offer all but the most ultra-sophisticated weapons at knock-down prices," Mr. Dumas says.

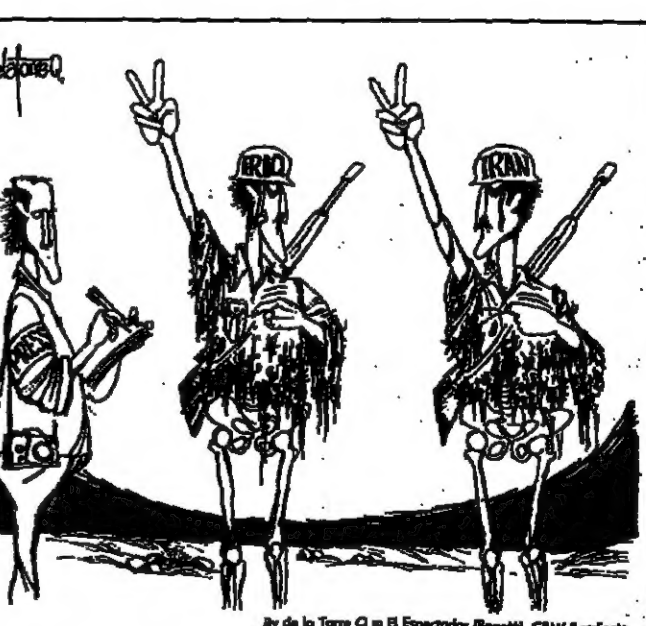
The pressures to keep one's markets are thus enormous. And the arms trade is inevitably different from trade in cars or computers: A big customer not only drags the arms maker into an intimate relationship, it drags his government too.

If there was ever any doubt about this it was laid to rest by the way the United States was maneuvered by the Shah of Iran. For years, Iran was by far the largest recipient of U.S. arms, yet there was no carefully formulated American policy on these sales.

No one seriously asked what social, economic and political strains were being created by the fact that Iran was spending a quarter of its budget on the military. Were the arms forces able to absorb all this sophisticated weaponry? What was the true nature of the security threat to Iran against which it had to undertake such an immense buildup? What would be the consequences for the other states of the region?

No one in the senior reaches of the U.S. government lost much sleep on these questions. The accepted view was the one the Shah articulated — that the United States had a major interest in a strong pro-Western Iran because of its strategic location. Arms sales would help ensure friendly relations with a major oil supplier.

Henry Kissinger records that President Richard Nixon ordered that "in future, Iranian requests should be in second-guessing." The Shah could buy



anything but nuclear weapons. In short, he defined the terms of the political relationship. In mid-1976 a Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee concluded that U.S. arms sales to Iran were out of control. The following year they totaled \$5.7 billion. Had there been no revolution, and had sales remained steady, Iran would now have ground forces roughly equivalent to those of West Germany, and a substantially better equipped air force.

With so much money at stake there was little pressure in Washington to question the Shah's policy, or to wonder what a successor regime would do with the arms it would inherit. The Shah had America by the tail — so much so that he actually pushed for higher oil prices in councils of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

In some ways the Iranian case is extreme. But the fact remains that the arms trade has often led to more involvement than was good for suppliers, and certainly more than they originally intended, witness the Uni-

## The U.S. Economy: Cause for Optimism

By Charles Wolf Jr.

SANTA MONICA, California — There are grounds for greater optimism about the U.S. economy than about other economies in which their prospects than the prevailing gloomy consensus would suggest.

This consensus is couched in forbidding pronouncements: "The trade deficit is an economic disaster," and "No revival in sight for the industrial side of the economy."

One major reason we can be skeptical about this dark view is that American economic problems either have been overstated or are susceptible to readily accessible remedies.

Consider the three most widely cited problems: "The U.S. deficits — budget and trade — and the international debt problem."

The budget deficit, according to forecasts, will be about \$200 billion in fiscal 1986. This imbalance is plainly undesirable. It is also not disabling. First, the deficit should be viewed in conjunction with the predicted budget surpluses of the states. This probably shrinks the consolidated federal and state deficit for 1986 to about \$170 billion or \$180 billion.

Second, assuming the Senate and House can sustain, in the appropriations process, the modest spending reductions already agreed to in setting their budget ceilings, the consolidated deficit will decline by \$40 billion or \$50 billion more. The consolidated 1986 deficit then shrinks to 3 percent to 3.5 percent of the gross national product. This is well below deficit ratios Japan has regularly exceeded while sustaining its high rates of economic growth during the past 10 years.

Next, consider the trade deficit — \$123 billion in 1984 and a predicted \$140 billion this year. This is bound to be a transitory problem; to call it a "disaster" is an exaggeration.

The trade deficit arises from the fact that U.S. investment exceeds domestic savings. The deficit thus allows a higher level of investment — hence, future growth and higher productivity — than would be feasible if the trade account were in balance at the present level of savings.

The trade deficit has been accompanied by a high exchange value of the dollar rather than a declining one

as would be expected. But this simply indicates investors have been more bullish about the U.S. economy than about other economies in which their assets were previously held. This accounts for their wish to hold more dollar assets, thereby bidding up the dollar's exchange value.

There is, moreover, an automatic mechanism that assures that the trade deficit will be transitory. If and when American investment declines, or savings rise, or asset holders change their obvious preference for dollar assets, the deficit will be reduced and eventually eliminated. The moderate decline in the dollar's value since March suggests a gradual adjustment process already has begun.

The third area of "crisis," the international debt problem, is also subject to more benign interpretations. It is

**The outlook is much brighter than the pessimists would have us think.**

seldom recognized that the real costs, as distinct from the accounting costs, of the \$500 billion of international debt owed by the developing countries, as well as by Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, have already been incurred. The real costs are the goods and services, commodities and machinery previously exported to debtor countries by the creditors. These costs represent benefits foregone by the creditors (principally the United States), because the labor, capital and materials needed to produce these goods were used for the benefit of domestic borrowers rather than for internal investment and consumption in the lending countries.

Consider, for example, how much higher U.S. productivity would be if a significant share of the loans made in the 1970s to Latin America had instead financed investment, research and development in the United States, or if West European loans to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe had instead financed investment in the European Community.

The accounting problem arises because these debts are subject to widely differing repayment prospects, as suggested by discounts of 10 percent to 90 percent prevailing on the secondary debt markets. If the commercial banks holding these assets have to revalue their balance sheets accordingly, bank losses will ensue.

However, so long as their net capital, or shareholders' equity, remains even slightly positive — which it can and would be assured by the Federal Reserve, as leader of last resort — this adjustment will simply mean a reduction in some cases, a substantial one in the market values of bank stocks. Shareholders of major banks would not lose, although depositors would. But even if the share prices of these banks fell to single-digit values, there need be no great stress for the economy as a whole.

That is the way markets work. The stockholders of these banks have experienced large profits and dividends in the past (their stocks have outperformed the market as a whole during the past 10 years); not unreasonably, they may experience substantial losses in the future.

In sum, even if the economic outlook falls somewhat short of the best of all possible worlds, it is much brighter than the portrait drawn by the pessimists.

The writer is director of the Rand Corp.'s research program in international economics, and dean of Rand's graduate school. He contributed this column to The New York Times.

## LETTERS

### Total Power Is Just That

Regarding the opinion column "The Ice Is Shifting in Frozen Parts of Europe" (Sept. 10):

William Pfaff approves of a suggestion that liberty in Eastern Europe might be aided by conceding "a monopoly of state power [to] the Communist Party in exchange for a democratization of all that does not directly concern state power and security — that is, the economy, learning, the arts, public speech."

But surely Mr. Pfaff knows that in Communist ideology, state power is all-inclusive, that "the monopoly of state power" has no limits, economic or cultural. "Totalitarianism" means what it says, and Mr. Pfaff is disingenuous to suggest otherwise.

JOHN COLVIN,  
Hong Kong

### Spots on Japan's Record

Regarding "America's Enduring Success Is a Successful Japan" (Aug. 13) by Anthony Lewis:

I have lived in Japan and have many friends there. The fact is that most American products in Japan are outrageously expensive, while Toyota in America sell for prices below those available in Japan. This situation, which the Japanese refuse to defend, is no less "cruel" than what Mr. Lewis refers to as "cruel protectionist measures that are now the talk of U.S. politicians."

He is wrong to cloud the issue with worn-out arguments.

As for Mr. Lewis's use of Tokyo airport as an example of Japanese efficiency: Granted, John F. Kennedy Airport is difficult, but at least it is in New York City. One must leave one's hotel in Tokyo at least four hours before departure time or be willing to pay \$100 for the hour-long taxi ride just to get to Narita Airport — one of Japan's most notorious domestic blunders in years.

CRAIG WELLS

Yanbu al-Sinayah, Saudi Arabia

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## WEEKEND

September 13, 1985

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## Photojournalism Comes Back, in a New Context

by Andy Grundberg

**N**EW YORK — Photojournalism photography's most visible claim to fame as recently as 25 years ago — is back. Galleries and museums, whose ostensible interest in the medium is as a form of art, are turning their attention this fall to images made primarily for the sake of reporting, not personal expression. On the agenda are major retrospectives of the legendary careers of Robert Capa and W. Eugene Smith (each accompanied by a biography), a historical survey of war photography from the Crimea to Nicaragua, and new insights into the work of Henri Cartier-Bresson, André Kertész and William Klein.

each of whom has influenced today's photojournalistic style.

The renewed interest in photojournalism is mainly historical: most of the attention is being focused on work done in the 1930s, '40s and '50s. Nevertheless, it seems to reflect a new sense of vitality within the genre — and, possibly, a renewal of social consciousness throughout the culture. It also reflects a growing dissatisfaction with the ability of so-called art photography to grapple with issues that are political, rather than aesthetic or psychological.

The shift is not without irony, however. The arena of art photography, which first seized center stage from photojournalism and now seems ready to cede it back, remains in control. For the shows and books

we will be seeing are not photojournalism as a wellspring of artistic imagery. This revisionism is indisputably well-intended (artists have more cachet than reporters), but its effect is to alter — however slightly — the meanings of the pictures by re-contextualizing them. In short, photojournalism is not displacing art photography. It is being incorporated into the fine-art fold, joining fashion advertising and topographic survey photography as subjects for scholarship and delectation.

Surely the most glamorous photojournalist of all time was Robert Capa, whose career, from the '30s to his death in 1954, seems to have consisted of alternating bouts of combat photography and romance. Among his best-known photographs are one of a

falling soldier presumably at the instant of his death, and one of the D-Day landing in Normandy taken from the vantage point of the English Channel. More than 150 of Capa's photographs go on view tomorrow at the International Center of Photography, an institution founded by his brother, Cornell Capa.

Concurrent with the Robert Capa retrospective at the center will be an exhibition of 60 portraits by Cartier-Bresson, who with Capa helped found the photo agency Magnum shortly after World War II. The show marks the publication of a book of 253 of Cartier-Bresson's portraits taken over 50 years, called "Henri Cartier-Bresson Photographs." Fans of Capa and Cartier-Bresson will also take pleasure in "From the Magnum Archives: Photographs 1932-1967," a show at the Pace-MacGill Gallery consisting of prints selected from the agency's picture files and recycled into objects for sale.

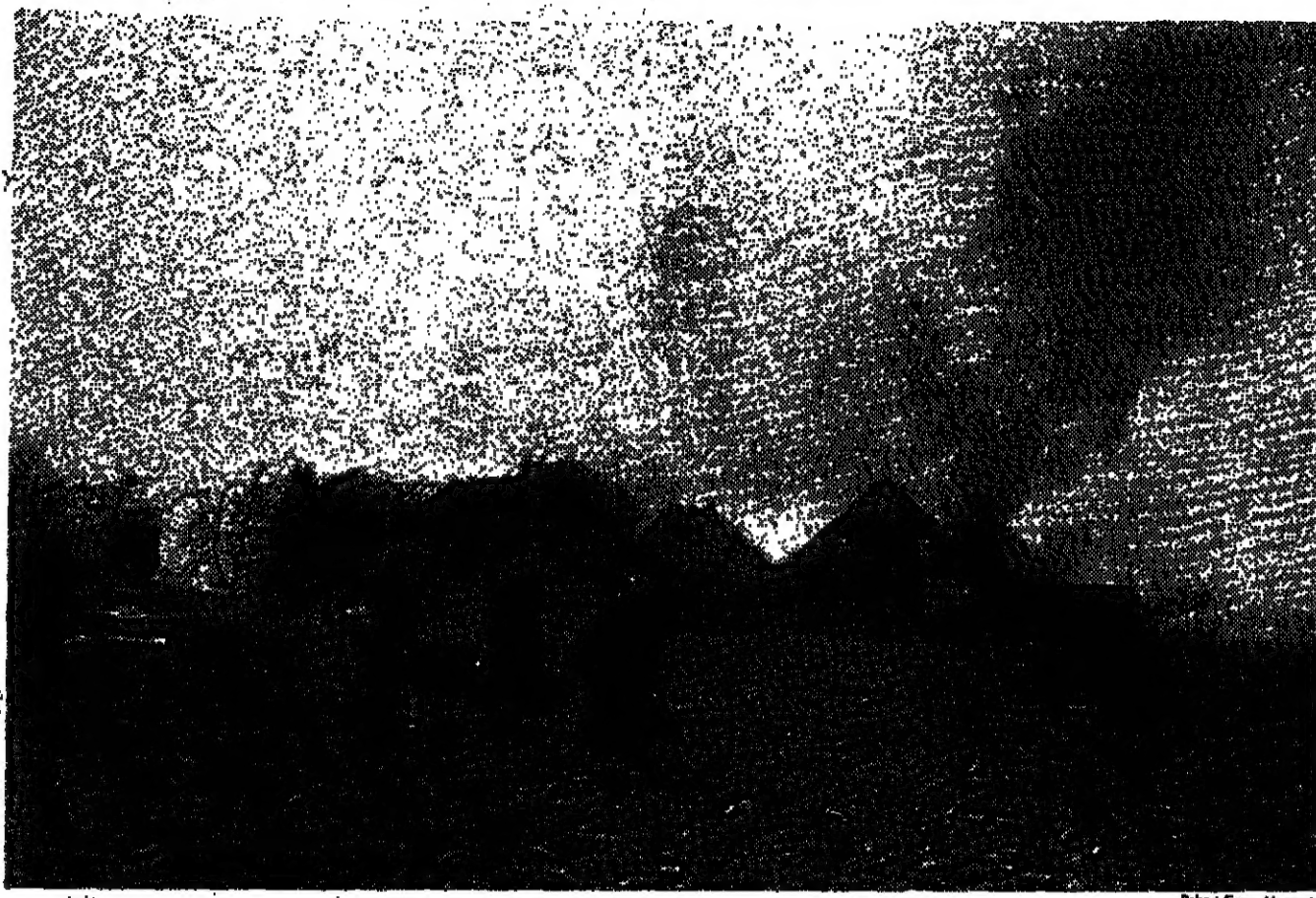
(Another Robert Capa show, of 60 of his photographs, opens Oct. 1 at FNAC-Forum des Halles in Paris, and a similar show will travel to several West German cities, also in conjunction with the publication of "Robert Capa — Photographer." On Monday, at FNAC-Montparnasse, another exhibition of work by Magnum photographers opens in connection with the publication of "After the War Was Over," co-published by the International Herald Tribune.)

**T**HE man to follow Capa as the most admired photojournalist of his time was W. Eugene Smith. His classic photo essays for Life magazine, done in the late '40s and early '50s, together with his later documentary projects on Pittsburgh and Minamata, Japan (a town whose inhabitants were exposed to mercury poisoning), will be included in a 250-print show at the Philadelphia Museum of Art opening next month. It will be the first retrospective of Smith's career since his death in 1978. The show comes to the International Center of Photography next year.

A third photojournalist whose work is worth traveling to see is Carl Mydans, whose retrospective is at the Institute for Contemporary Art in Boston after premiering at the Amon Carter Museum in Fort Worth. Mydans, with Capa and Smith, part of a select circle of extraordinary photographers of World War II. Anyone wanting to learn



Joseph and Stewart Alsop, by Cartier-Bresson.



A Capa view of war, near Wesel, Germany, March 24, 1945.

Robert Capa, Magnum

Henri Cartier-Bresson, Magnum

Continued on page 9

## Indian Composer's Work, A Blending of Cultures, Opens New York Season

by Sue Armstrong

**O**NE of the most appropriate aspects of the Festival of India in New York is that the New York Philharmonic should open its season with a work by Naresh Sohail — not only because Sohail is Indian-born, but because he is a man with deep roots in both Eastern and Western cultures, and with experiences that span the centuries from life in his grandfather's Punjab village to that of Western cities.

Until he arrived in London at the age of 22, Sohail had never been to the West, yet it is as a composer of Western classical music that he has made his name. In a series of four concerts through next Tuesday, the Philharmonic under its music director, Zubin Mehta, will perform his setting of poems from "Gitanjali" by Rabindranath Tagore, the Nobel Prize-winning author — three songs to be sung by the bass-baritone John Cheek.

"These poems have always evoked something in me I find hard to explain. They bring me to tears," Sohail said. "Setting them to music has been a real challenge because there is no drama of any kind to dwell on. But drama is only one aspect of living. These works are about sheer bliss, and that is altogether more elusive."

Sohail was able to indulge fully his taste for the dramatic when he was commissioned by the BBC in 1982 to write a piece for the 50th anniversary of the Henry Wood Promenade Concerts — the popular Proms. For that he wrote "The Wanderer," a long choral work based on an Old English poem full of loneliness and alienation that struck a chord in Sohail, making a life for himself far from home.

"The Wanderer" received the kind of ovation customarily reserved for the high-spirited final night of the Proms — a remarkable response to a new piece of music that was complicated and frequently somber.

Music came into Sohail's life relatively late. As a schoolboy he was passionately fond of cricket and good at science. But in the end his commitment to the things in which he showed early promise waned. He studied mathematics and physics at Punjab University, but left before his finals because he had suddenly set his heart on a musical career, and his sights on the Bombay film industry, which offered one way in.

It was a typically headstrong decision that ended in the failure his family feared, but Sohail has all the hallmarks of the survivor — solid self-confidence, little material ambition, and an optimistic belief in life's myriad opportunities.

Born in 1939 into a comfortable middle-class family, he grew up in Jullundur, near the Pakistan border. His early years were much affected by India's partition in 1947. His father was a refugee resettlement officer, and his home was always full of people seeking help.

**A**T the age of 15, Sohail bought himself a harmonica, taught himself harmony and notation, and then began writing tunes for Jullundur's military band. His orientation toward Western composition, he says, was at least partly due to defiance, after an Indian musician refused to teach him, a



Naresh Sohail.

musical novice, the traditional ragas. "I reported that people like him who kept knowledge exclusively to themselves were responsible for the decline of Indian civilization," Sohail laughs.

He didn't believe that anyone who showed talent would be so arrogantly dismissed in the West, so when he failed to win an Indian government scholarship, he decided to seek opportunities overseas.

Ignoring his family's forebodings about poverty, Sohail arrived in London in 1962 with £2 in his pocket and nothing mapped out. He is a small, serious-minded man who laughs easily — particularly when he recalls his arrival in Britain and his astonishment at the sight of so many "pink, unhealthy-looking people."

Sohail found work in a canning factory and then as a copyist with the music publishers Boosey and Hawkes. He took evening classes in music and private tuition from a composer, Jeremy Dale Roberts, whose belief in his pupil sustained Sohail.

"Jeremy would often spend a long time looking at my score and then just say, 'I wonder how you are going to continue this piece?' I used to wonder why he didn't actually tell me anything, but I see now he was paying me the compliment of recognizing me as a composer from the start."

The Society for New Music gave Sohail his break when he submitted his composition, "Asht Pratih," an evocative piece expressing intervals of time between dawn and darkness. It was chosen for performance at Festival Hall by the London Symphony Orchestra and, Sohail says, "It was the first time I'd heard my own work performed, and it was excitement and joy which are beyond belief have happened in my life, that was the moment."

Commissions followed for more orchestral and choral pieces and for radio and television, and he is at present discussing a ballet with the BBC. A recent commission for music to accompany the Indian episodes of a television documentary series, "End of

Continued on page 9

## Before 'Paradise,' and After — Marcel Carné's Prickly Recollections

**P**ARIS — The great period of French films was 1936-45 according to Marcel Carné, the director whose finest works, not coincidentally, span those years: "Drôle de Drame," "Hôtel du Nord," "Quai des Brumes," "Le Jour se Lève," "Les Visiteurs du Soir" and a film that is on most people's 10-best lists, "Les Enfants du Paradis."

The last major survivor of his generation, Carné is stocky, prickly and to his mind insufficiently appreciated in France although covered with honors, including the

## MARY BLUME

rosette of Commandeur of the Legion d'Honneur, and a newly-released film of homage, "Marcel Carné, l'Homme à la Caméra," directed by the veteran Christian-Jacque. The film celebrates Carné's 50 years of filmmaking and, while grateful, Carné thinks it might have been better if he had given the director a hand.

When he speaks of the old days, Carné is critical of his colleagues except for the directors Jacques Feyder (whose assistant he was and whose wife, Françoise Rosay, starred in Carné's first feature) and the now-forgotten Jean Grémillon (1902-59).

"Jean Renoir always spoke ill of me; I think he was jealous. Then there was René Clair, but I didn't get on well with him. His films have aged badly. Grémillon made films that I thought very fine but that the public didn't like."

A painstaking and expert craftsman, Carné — who is about 80 but will not reveal his age — says he got his taste for work from his father, a cabinetmaker in the Batignolles district of Paris. After a year studying his father's trade, young Marcel, dapper in spats and slicked-back hair, aligned briefly in the business world before talking himself into a vague assistantship with Feyder that soon developed into a valuable collaboration.

His first film was a 22-minute short, *cinéma vérité* long before the phrase existed. Inspired by his love for Impressionist painting and by the fact that he had only a small camera and no funds for indoor work, he followed Parisian workers on a Sunday outing to riverside *guinguettes* where they laughed and danced and ate and drank until time came, sadly, to take the train back to town. The film was called, "Nogent, Eldorado du Dimanche," and Carné cannot see why people who see it today are so touched. "I don't see anything extraordinary about it," he says.

Carné has often been at odds with the public, the press or producers, sometimes with all three at once. Understandably for a man who continued to make feature films until 1973, he does not like it thought that his career ended with "Les Enfants du Paradis" in 1945.

**H**E feels that there was a distinct plot, a *cabale*, he calls it, to bring him down and that it was led by the *nouvelle vague*. "They were critics before they became directors and they systematically demolished everyone who came before them in order to take their place. They were little arrivistes, Truffaut and Godard, people who wanted to arrive and who destroyed others in order to do so. Chabrol, too." The atmosphere was not lightened when, according to Le Figaro, Carné called the *nouvelle*

vague "congenitally impotent." Carné says he never said such a thing.

When he began making films, Carné says, the French were for the most part making awful light romances with people in *le smoking* going to casinos. "Then I came along," he says, "with my fog and lampposts and streets glistening in the rain." The film he is talking about is the extraordinarily atmospheric "Quai des Brumes" with Michèle Morgan and Jean Gabin (1938). From then on, Carné was tagged with a label: poetic realist.

"I don't like the term," Carné says in his grand living room in Saint-Germain-des-Près (he moved there a few years ago because his doctor told him the air in Auteuil, where he then lived, was not good for him). "I prefer the term *fantastique social* which Pierre Mac Orlan used about some of his books."

"Drôle de Drame" put the phrase "*bizarre, bizarre*" into the language (in the film it was uttered by Louis Jouvet in an eating

"Then I came along," Marcel Carné says, "with my fog and lampposts and streets glistening in the rain."

scene in which Jouvet and his rival actor, Michel Simon, were privately vying to nudge each other into insensibility by drinking real scotch). "Hôtel du Nord" gave a new resonance to the word "*atmosphère*," as uttered by Arletty, the great actress who is Carné's favorite.

"I never use the word '*atmosphère*,'" Arletty writes in her memoirs, "for it belongs to the public."

The dingy original Hôtel du Nord still stands on the edge of a newly gentrified Canal Saint-Martin in Paris, but Carné did his filming in a studio. Studio filming is a subject that makes him defensive. He says he was violently criticized for building a fake Barbès-Rochecrouart Métro station when the real one was right there. The real one was unsuitable, he says.

"I remember the days when one had to film in a studio, you couldn't even film in a hotel room, for example, the equipment was too heavy. If the *nouvelle vague* made the cinema more mobile, the merit belongs not to them but to the engineers who came out with lightweight equipment and more sensitive film. If they'd had the material I had to work with before the war and just after, they would never have been able to shoot in natural decors."

If they were studio-bound, Carné's films seemed much closer to real life than the more conventional prewar product. Technically he was in advance — "Le Jour se Lève" with Gabin and Arletty was the first French film to be told in flashback — and in his fatalism and his distrust of *le happy end* he was reflecting the mood of the time.

"One felt it was the end of something, it was a melancholy time. In 1936 there was the Front Populaire, which gave great hope, then the war in Spain which one knew quite well would be the start of the world war. To make happy films in those days — I think one has to let the climate of the time come through."

The day after the invasion of Poland, a semi-official article in a French magazine

came out headlined, "Attention, Producteurs! Make films that are healthy and optimistic." Carné and Renoir, the article said, had better change their style and start making films full of "courage and happiness and light."

During the occupation, Carné avoided making films for the Vichy-backed Continental film company. With his collaborator from the days of his first feature-length film, "Jenny" in 1936, the writer Jacques Prévert, Carné decided that their next film should be set in the past to avoid government interference. They chose the Middle Ages of "Les Très Riches Heures" of the Duc de Berry and built a chateau that, like the chateau in the illuminated manuscript, was white because it should look old, as medieval chateaux do.

Arletty starred, the extras included Simone Signoret and Alain Resnais, and the film, "Les Visiteurs du Soir," was again a story of ill-starred love. The Devil, played by Jules Berry, figures in the story and there are lines that could be seen as allusions to the Occupation, but Carné says there was no such intention.

"There are lines that might be taken as attacks on Vichy but I don't remember, quite sincerely, that we thought of any such thing at the time. You must remember that we were very humiliated, shamed. There was in each of us — without our being aware of it — a surge to recapture by the spirit what we had lost by arms."

The next film was "Les Enfants du Para-

Continued on page 9



Christian-Jacque and Marcel Carné.







## FOR FUN AND PROFIT

## Some Good Airline Deals Are Found on the Ground

by Roger Collis

**T**HE SAS flight over the Pole from Tokyo arrives in Copenhagen around 6 A.M. There is a limo to take you to the Hotel Scandinavia for a sauna and massage and a full Danish breakfast. You have time to relax, even nap, before the limo takes you back to the airport for the 9:40 A.M. flight to London. You arrive at 10:30 A.M. in good shape, whereas the direct flight—which leaves Tokyo at the same time—lands at Heathrow at the in-hospitable hour of 5:55 A.M.

This is the SAS "refreshment package." If you'd had more time, you could have stayed over to sample the deluxe treatment—limo transfer, full breakfast, spa, gourmet lunch, city sightseeing, treatment at a health club, gourmet dinner and a night in a first-class hotel. Both these packages are free to SAS passengers arriving on intercontinental flights with full-fare tickets (which on SAS puts you into business class) and who are booked through the next day for a destination outside of Scandinavia.

This is an example of what some airlines are doing to make it attractive to transit at their major hubs. Clearly, the priority for most business travelers is getting there quickly and comfortably. But it can sometimes make sense to stop over somewhere interesting rather than to fly direct. (How to rationalize this with the Puritan Work Ethic—the pause that refreshes, or combining fun and profit—is up to you.) Some of the best airline deals are on the ground.

Back before jumbo jets and business class, when the International Air Transport Association used to regulate everything from seat pitch to sandwiches, many airlines gave free stopovers to include meals and hotels. An IATA rule (which still applies, except for North and South America, Australia and traffic within Europe) allows airlines to do this provided there is no prompt onward connection, up to a maximum of 24 hours. They are not allowed to advertise this, although they may inform travel agents and be pushed to hold either a firm onward reservation or be wait-listed on the next available flight. However, some airlines are stretching the rules and discreetly marketing free or heavily subsidized stopovers, often in collaboration with local tourist authorities.

The advent of the hub and spoke strategy, by which you can make a connection to practically anywhere within a few hours, has reduced the opportunities for free stopovers. But American Airlines will give a free day-room and lunch in Paris for eastbound passengers connecting to Africa and the Middle East. British Airways will give a free night's accommodation to passengers traveling from the Caribbean over Miami to connect with Concorde, and Air France will do the same if you are coming through Paris from, say, Rome and going on to Rio.

But for free stopover buff, the best deals are with the so-called Sixth Freedom airlines, with small domestic markets that need to attract transit traffic. (Sixth Freedom is when passengers are carried between two countries by the airline of a third via its home base. For example, flying Icelandair London-Reykjavik-New York, or KLM Manchester-Schiphol-Singapore.)

While the SAS packages in Copenhagen are hard to beat (SAS also does a free day package in Singapore for passengers connecting to Sydney), Austrian is an airline that tries harder than most. Normally, if you want to go from Frankfurt to Jeddah you would take a direct flight. But you might be tempted to fly to Vienna, arriving at 10:05 A.M., enjoying a day's sightseeing, perhaps fitting in a business call, with limo transfers and dinner compliments of Austrian Air-

lines before taking the 11:25 P.M. flight that gets you to Jeddah for breakfast. Or you might fly London-Vienna in the evening, have a free dinner and night in the Hilton or Intercontinental, and take the 7 A.M. flight to Damascus the next morning.

A novel way to fly to New York from London (even better coming the other way) is to pamper yourself with Icelandair's free 24-hour stopover. Flying east, you would arrive in Reykjavik around 7 A.M. You might start with a swim in the thermally heated pool at the hotel, have breakfast, sleep until lunch and then make a shopping

## Free or discount stopovers attract transit traffic

trip (woolens are great bargains) or take an excursion to the hot volcanic springs. You could continue to London in the late afternoon or stay overnight and leave in the morning. Both are great ways to unwind.

One of the best known stopovers is Iberia's "Madrid Amigo" 24-hour package for intercontinental passengers. (There's a mini-package with dayroom and lunch at the Barajas Airport Hotel for those with six hours or less.) You need to plan your itinerary from, say, London to Mexico City on a Tuesday, Thursday or Saturday, not on a Monday when there's a straight through flight. The package gives you free transfers, lunch, a tour of the Prado Museum, dinner with a flamenco show or an evening at the casino, and a first-class hotel. There are similar packages for Barcelona and the Canaries. For example, flying east from New York, you could transfer from Madrid to Barcelona, spend the night there, continue to Madrid, and continue to a Middle East destination the next morning. You could transit in Barcelona en route from London to Cairo, or stop over in Las Palmas for 24 hours on your way from Caracas to Abidjan or Lagos.

Not all the best stopovers are free; there are many worthwhile discounts. For example, Singapore Airlines offers stopover holidays (which must be bought in advance) for one to four days, including hotel accommodations, transfers, breakfast and sightseeing in 18 cities, from Amsterdam to Tokyo. Prices in Singapore range from \$24 for one night to \$114 for four nights in a first-class hotel to \$35 to \$173 in a deluxe hotel. You must arrive and leave with Singapore Airlines.

If you're flying from Europe to Australia, try a "Stay-a-While Stopover" with Cathay Pacific in Hong Kong. You arrive around 9 A.M., so you can either stay 24 hours or take an evening departure that day. You get a free limo to your hotel (The Mandarin or the Hyatt Regency for about \$32) and a "Costless Encounter" discount card and guidebook that entitles you to shopping and entertainment bargains.

If you're making Schiphol your first point of arrival or final point of departure in Europe, you could do worse than take KLM's "Happy Holland Bargain." This offers a single room from \$29 to \$55 for the first night, a 50-percent discount on domestic flights within the Netherlands, and a raft of shopping and entertainment discounts as well as free transfers to and from the airport.

These are just a few of the deals available. You need to do your own scouring with airline schedules and a phone book. Who knows, next time you might have your wallet snatched by gypsies in an Andalusian cave rather than in the Paris Métro.

## TRAVEL

## Restoring the Great Wall of China

by John F. Burns

**M**OST travelers to outposts of the Old World know what it is to feel time receding. On the steps of the Senate in Rome, toward dusk when the crowds have fled the Forum, the visitor has only to filter out the traffic noise to imagine how it was in Julius Caesar's time. In Leningrad, before the Hermitage museum on a snowy winter's night, the last days of the Romanovs in their Winter Palace can suddenly spring to life.

In China, the oldest continuous civilization of all, it is not always easy for the mind to track backward in time. In their haste to accommodate the hundreds of thousands of visitors arriving each year, the custodians of the country's greatest relics are making major efforts at physical restoration, but frequently the sense of history is lost for the want of attention to milieu. Too often, there is too much noise, too much commercialization, too great an intrusion of the present into the precincts of the past.

Nowhere is this more noticeable than at the Great Wall. Since Richard Nixon made his pilgrimage in 1972, just about every American reaching Beijing has made the 50-mile trek north to Badaling, the site chosen by the Communist government in 1956 when it ordered the first major restoration of the wall in centuries. Arriving there, like Nixon, almost everybody has been struck by the sheer volume of the masonry and the scope of the labor involved, but the spirit of the place has been disappointingly elusive.

"It is a great wall," said Nixon, in what the press corps at the time took for one of his famous tautologies. In fact, the former president captured — perhaps inadvertently — the blandness of the scene. There is no museum; the surrounding hills are mostly bare of vegetation, and in winter it is blindingly cold. With the encouragement of tourism and small-scale private enterprise in recent years things have deteriorated still further. Those joining the press of humanity atop the wall are instantly set upon by hawkers of "I Climbed the Great Wall" T-shirts, of fake Ming Dynasty coins and of much other bric-a-brac.

Much of this is about to change. On Oct. 1 the Bureau of Relics in Beijing will officially open a new site for visitors to the Wall. It is in Mutianyu, a village nestled amid the Yan Mountains northeast of the capital. It is the first major restoration of the wall in the Beijing area since Badaling in the 1950s and the largest of at least five similar projects under way along a 1,000-mile stretch of the wall from the province of Liaoning to the province of Shanxi. Together, the projects make for the biggest upgrading of the wall since it ceased being a defensive battery with



Repaired Mutianyu section of the wall.

John F. Burns

the collapse of the Ming Dynasty in 1644.

As officials in Beijing envisage it, Mutianyu will draw off at least two million visitors a year from Badaling, where four million tourists are expected by the end of this year. At each site, about one-third of the visitors will be foreigners, the others Chinese. For the majority of Americans who visit China as members of groups with prearranged itineraries, it may be difficult to make the switch, but the advantages of the new site justify the effort. With the number of visitors rising rapidly each year, Badaling will continue to be the busier of the two sites, and other factors are even more compelling.

Mutianyu is closer to Beijing, about 45 miles from most hotels in the center of the city. The road is also better, a modern divided highway for the first 30 miles or so giving way to a narrower road that winds gently through lush countryside for the last 15 miles. In place of the rugged brown hills that are the prelude to Badaling, the approaches to Mutianyu are a vista of rice paddies, wheat fields and beehive hives, with a glimpse here and there of peasants bathing and washing their clothes in a broad stream.

**W**ORKERS will be busy right up to opening day with the last mile or so of road, a once dusty track that has been widened and surfaced to carry traffic to two parking lots a few hundred yards apart at the base of the mountains. One is in the village of Mutianyu, a sleepy hollow that is a

picture of rural China, with donkey carts and whistling old men sunning themselves on their stoops. From there a climb of 1,060 freshly cut white granite steps winds steeply upward to the wall through orchards and groves, which are absent at Badaling.

When I made the climb with my family on a scorching weekend morning last month it was an endurance test. With the temperature in the mid-90s, our 10-year-old son bounded ahead with his 4-year-old brother, leaving their mother and an English nanny trailing with their infant sister. I had resolved to carry our picnic to the wall, about 1,400 feet above sea level, but yielded to impulse along the way and persuaded a friendly village woman to hire out her donkey. With the impediments safely roped to the animal's back, she disappeared up a nearby trail and was at the top, waiting, by the time we arrived.

For some visitors, the challenge of the steps may prove irresistible. For others, it will be a relief to learn that a company formed jointly by the Chinese and a Hong Kong concern will be building a cable car route this winter from the second parking lot to the summit, carrying up to 1,500 passengers an hour. Workers are already busy preparing the lower terminal and a restaurant capable of seating 1,000 people. Officials hope to have the cable car in operation by May 1.

In time the Relics Bureau envisages a similar cable car for Badaling. There, buses and cars halt within a short, level walk of the wall, but the precipitous climb along the wall to either side has been too much for many visitors, particularly older ones. In this, as in other instances, Mutianyu has an advantage, with thick stands of oak and sycamore trees to hide the pylons that will support the aerial car's cables. At Badaling, where generations of peasants have stripped the hillsides bare for firewood and building timber, disguising the route will be more difficult.

In both places the restored sections of the wall date from the Ming Dynasty, when millions of soldiers and peasants worked over a period of two centuries to construct a fortification from the Yalu River, now the border with North Korea, westward to Jiayu Pass in the province of Gansu. (The total length of the wall itself is about 1,500 miles.) With a granite base and a brick superstructure, the Ming sections proved more lasting than earthenware portions constructed in the Qin and Han dynasties more than 1,200 years earlier. But the wall's relevance for the empire's defense ended in

1644, when a disaffected general, Wu Sangui, opened the gate to Manchurian invaders at Shanhaiguan, 100 miles east of Mutianyu.

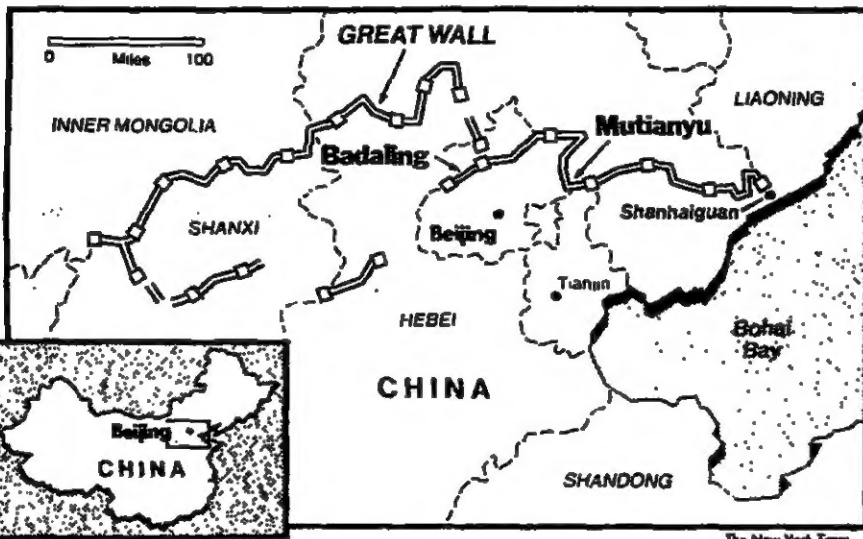
**A**s at Badaling, the mile-long section of wall at Mutianyu is dotted with two-story watchtowers, sections of steep steps and crenelated battlements. But at Mutianyu, far more than at Badaling, the imagination can leap backward across the centuries. Looking north, the eye takes in a panorama of plunging mountains and valleys, with mud-colored sections of the Han and Qin walls clearly visible. Looking back down the valley, the back-breaking work for laborers who lived and died building the wall becomes almost tangible.

A facsimile of their travails exists in the donkeyloads of sand and bricks that ascend the mountain from dawn to dusk each day, serving the crews that are putting finishing touches on the restoration. Unlike their ancestors, the hundreds of Mutianyu villagers drafted into the work are paid, albeit at a rate of barely \$1 a day. Ironically, some of the stones and bricks being used are making their second trip up the mountain, five centuries after their first, having been looted by peasants 15 or 20 years ago during the Cultural Revolution.

The extent of damage done to the wall then is difficult to gauge, but it was serious enough to persuade the State Council in Beijing to issue a decree imposing stiff penalties on peasants who might continue to use the bricks for their pigsties and chicken runs. One peasant west of Beijing who built a kiln out of stones looted from the wall was heavily fined earlier this year and ordered to replace the stones at his own expense. When another peasant volunteered the return of 3,000 stones that he had used to extend his house and pigsty, he was publicly commended and rewarded with a free truckload of replacement bricks.

The stillness that we found atop the wall at Mutianyu will hardly last once the site opens, at least at times of peak visits. But those wishing to enjoy the area without crowds could skip the tourist buses and take a taxi from Beijing, either early or late. Fares vary but are unlikely to be much more than \$35 round trip. Foreigners belonging to a Beijing church group that holds Easter Sunday services at dawn atop the Great Wall at Badaling swear that there is no better time to see the wall than when the sun is rising over the hills.

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The New York Times

## Marcel Carné Continued from page 7

dis," shot in the Victorine Studios in Nice and in Paris. Again, as an escape from interference, Carné and Prévert set the film in the past — in the colorful early 19th-century boulevard d'Orléans, the Parisian center of theater and jostling swept away by Baron Haussmann to make room for the Place de la République. The stars were Arletty, Jean-Louis Barrault (in a moment of panic when he thought he might not get Barrault, Carné thought of signing a new mime named Jacques Tati), Pierre Brasseur and a newcomer, Maria Casarès, with clandestine film from the composer Joseph Kosma and the designer Alexander Trauner, both Jews in hiding.

"For me the film was an act of friendship, I never imagined it would have that success, none of us did," Carné says. "I never thought people would talk about it forty years later. When I'm filming," he adds, "I'm not much aware of what's going on around me, I'm in sort of a trance." Arletty once said that anyone who filmed Carné while filming could make a fortune.

"I make a film rather as if I am taking up a religion. There is a special atmosphere, though it may sound pretentious, that I have never seen on another set. Of course I am talking about the days when the crew was really attached, fixed, to the director. Today they talk during shots. Not only could I have not made 'Les Enfants du Paradis' without the actors I had, but also I couldn't have done it without that crew."

Carné tried to slow up post-production so that "Les Enfants du Paradis" would be France's first postwar film, but it came out just before war's end.

During the Occupation, the collaborationist critic Lucien Robet had written that

while Carné was not Jewish, he was Jewish-influenced, which was nearly as bad, and that he should watch his step. After the Occupation, Carné found himself accused of collaboration before an ad hoc tribunal because he had continued to film. "It's a period no one can understand who didn't live through it," he says. He was given a public rebuke and his name was posted on the studio door. Arletty, who had loved a German officer, was imprisoned. To post-synch "Les Enfants du Paradis," Carné had to ask the police to send for Arletty.

"She came to the studio with two girlfriends and everyone turned their backs on her, even Brasseur. I was very disappointed by Brasseur. She had terrific guts. She had to do her first scene with Brasseur, very lively and gay, and she did."

Arletty, Kosma, Trauner and above all Prévert were Carné's team. The decline in his work is usually traced to his break with Prévert after "Les Portes de la Nuit" in 1946. "Prévert got bad reviews, worse than mine, and he said he was fed up with writing scripts," Carné says. He, understandably, bristles at Prévert's being given too much importance, but Prévert's contribution is unquestioned.

No one can speculate on what Carné and Prévert (who died in 1977) would have done had their 30-year partnership not ended. Some of their projects that fell through are like most fallen projects and some realized ones, mind-boggling, such as a life of Diaghilev with Orson Welles.

The real stunner was an idea that came to them just after "Les Enfants du Paradis." Prévert and Carné decided to make a film of "Mary Poppins." Unfortunately, says Carné, they were unable to secure the rights. ■

## Photojournalism Continued from page 7

more about war and photography as an act of courage and as an instrument of persuasion should see the shows of all three.

And then there is what promises to be the most comprehensive collection of war photography ever assembled: "The Indelible Image: Photographs of War, 1846 to the Present." Its 200-plus pictures, many of them by anonymous and unknown photographers, were uncovered by Frances Fralin of the Corcoran Gallery of Art in Washington, but the show opens Sept. 25 at New York University's Grey Art Gallery. The well-known photographers it includes range from Mathew Brady, image impresario of the Civil War, to Larry Burrows, arguably the greatest photographer of Vietnam.

Not all photojournalism is of wars, of course. Just how far afield it can range will be obvious when the final installment of the Corcoran Gallery's three-part survey, "The New York School," opens there Oct. 26. Featuring work by Diane Arbus, Bruce Davidson, Richard Avedon and others, the exhibition argues the existence of a "New York documentary style."

Some of the most promising exhibitions are being put in other U.S. cities: "In the American West," Richard Avedon's remarkable life-size and larger portraits of miners, drifters and drinkers, is being sponsored by the Amon Carter Museum in Houston, and "L'Amour fou: Photography and Surrealism," opens at the Corcoran Gallery in Washington. "In the American West," a significant milestone in Avedon's journey across the grain of fashion, seems to be traveling everywhere but New York. It will be at the Corcoran in December. "L'Amour fou" is the eagerly awaited study by the contentious art historian Rosalind Krauss and the Corcoran's Jane Livingston of the wealth of incongruous photographic imag-

ery made between the world wars by the likes of Man Ray and René Magritte. New York's Metropolitan Museum of Art has a new photography curator in Maria Morris Hambourg, the Arget scholar. Unlike her counterparts at the Museum of Modern Art, she seems open to playing host to shows originated outside her own domain. In addition, the International Center of Photogra-

phy is readying a new midtown space for an October opening.

Meanwhile, the Metropolitan's once-delayed Kertész show, organized with the Art Institute of Chicago, arrives in December. A key figure of the 1950s—and of any account of a postwar "New York school"—William Klein, will be showing new photographs at Zabriske Gallery late next month.

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A Smith photo of a Minimatata victim.

W. Eugene Smith, Magnum

## Naresh Sohal Continued from page 7

Empire," he found particularly fascinating.

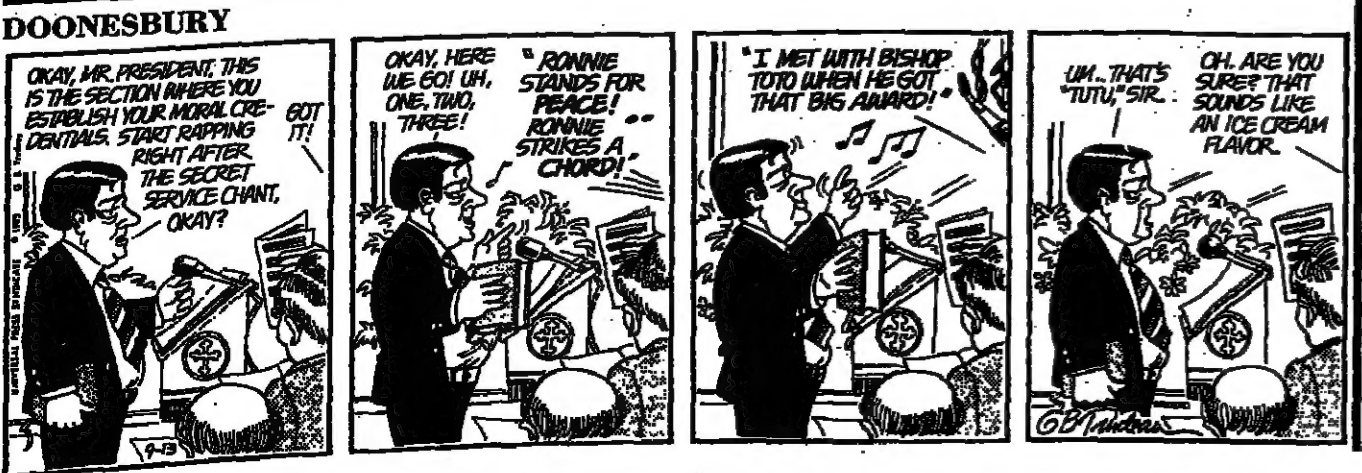
"It was a part of my history I was too young to know, but which greatly affected my life. India was the first country to get independence from Britain, and it was tremendously significant. I wanted to understand why the British decided to leave, and how they went about it, and the documentaries turned up information from very ordinary people who were part of the process."

A distinctive feature of Sohal's music is his use of quarter-tones which, he says, is less due to his familiarity with them in Indian music than to a personal hunch that they could add something to Western composition. He spent two years researching subject at Leeds University.

"An artist must have some irreverence, some leeway to question the most established things," he comments. He believes that in Scotland, where he now lives, modern

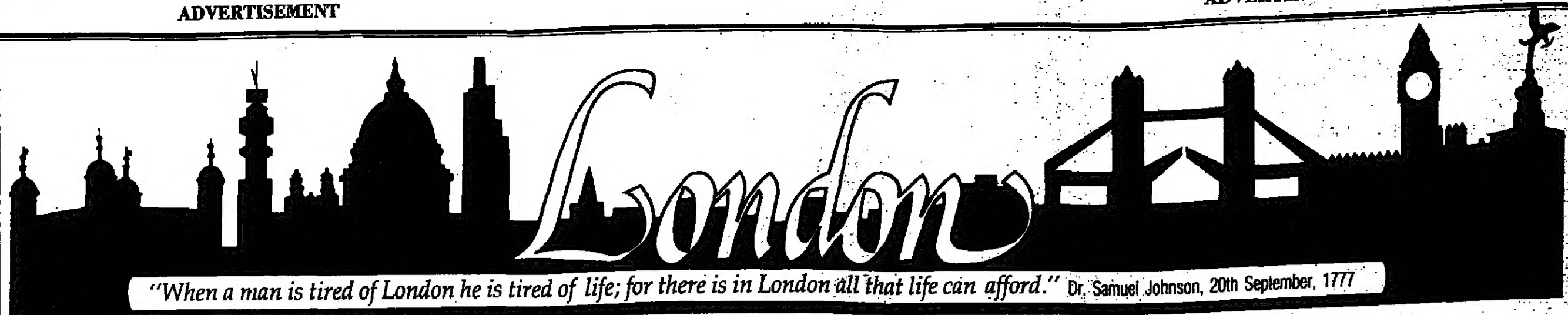
composers tend to be constrained by their nationalism. He sees evidence of similar inhibition further afield, and regrets it. "Music should express the composer's experiences," he says. "Society is changing very rapidly, and surely that fact should find new expression rather than looking backward for style."

Sue Armstrong is a writer based in Brussels.





ADVERTISEMENT



"When a man is tired of London he is tired of life; for there is in London all that life can afford." Dr. Samuel Johnson, 20th September, 1777

## The Dorchester Experience

### More than £12 million spent on refurbishments

Situated on Park Lane, in the heart of Mayfair, overlooking the lush greenery and flowers of London's Hyde Park, you will find the epitome of British tradition, service and hospitality - The Dorchester.

The hotel has been operated by Regent International for just over a year, and the company has continued to maintain the same standards of luxury and excellence that can also be found in its eleven other properties around the world.

It has always been the policy of The Dorchester to provide the finest traditions of

hospitality with gracious and attentive service, and during the last five years more than £12 million has been spent on alterations and improvements for the benefit of the hotel's discerning guests.

Visitors to The Dorchester are first struck by the magnificent Promenade - more than 165 feet of marble floors interspersed with beautiful hand made carpets from Manila, and studded with majestic apricot and white pillars.

The Promenade is the setting for yet another great British tradition - tea at The Dorchester, complete with

wafer thin cucumber sandwiches, oven hot scones and rich Devonshire cream.

During the afternoon, and throughout the evening, a pianist plays light music as tail-coated waiters move silently amongst the giant palms and growing ferns dotted throughout the length of the room.

Leading from the Promenade is the Terrace Restaurant presided over by The Dorchester's world famous Maître Chef des Cuisines, Anton Mosimann.

This lovely room with its view across Hyde Park, has provided London with a

simplicity of appearance are, to him, important as the taste of the finished article.

Flavour and lightness are the hallmarks of the Terrace menu, whether personal preference is for a la carte, the table d'hôte menu, or for the Menu Surprise - six delicious feather light courses made from fresh produce from the market that day - the accent is on simplicity and originality.

The Grill Room takes as its theme "The Best of the British Isles" and uses the finest of British ingredients, such as Scottish beef, Welsh lamb and Norfolk turkey. Each day features a regional speciality such as broiled sidesaddle and caraway dumplings from east Anglia or braised beef in Guinness from the Midlands.

There is also roast beef and smoked Scotch salmon from the trolley, plus an extensive à la carte menu including a selection of mouth-watering dishes made from produce bought from the early morning markets at Covent Garden, Billingsgate and Smithfield.

The reputation of the Grill was further enhanced last year when international food guide and critic, Egon Ronay, made it his restaurant of the year, placing it above 500 good restaurants in the major cities of Europe and the United States.

One of the most fashionable places to meet in London is The Dorchester Bar. Designer, Alberto Pinto, has dramatically split levelled the room and then used lined oak panelling, mirrors and remarkable blue and white ceramic tiles specially fired in France, to create a seductive, leisurely charm.

This breathtaking room is the perfect place for a light luncheon or pre-theatre supper, when it is also possible to listen to London's leading piano bar entertainer, Mike McKenzie.

restaurant not only without equal for its ambience, but for its food which has been widely acclaimed by the world's leading food writers.

In deliberate contrast to the traditional English fare which distinguishes The Dorchester's Grill Room, the Terrace aims to lay special emphasis on feeding the eye as well as the palate. Anton Mosimann has always believed in presenting his dishes as if they were works of art. Colour and

## A Hallmark of Excellence

### Over 200 years of painstaking craftsmanship

In 1775 Jonathan Mappin entered his mark at the assay office in Sheffield, and before long cutlery bearing that mark was finding its way onto the better-kept dining tables of the city.

By the end of the eighteenth century, Mappin had made a name for himself as a craftsman who could turn his hands to most things silver; fine goblets, engraved plates, clasps and even dog collars are recorded as being produced at his workshop in the early years.

We must presume that Jonathan Mappin's eye for style and excellence was inherited, along with the business, by his heirs. By 1849 his descendants, Joseph Mappin & Son, were well enough established in Sheffield to take a foothold in the City of London. Premises were acquired at 17 Fore Street, and within a very short while indeed the volume of business demanded that new sites be developed at Moor-gate and King William Street.

The name Mappin had

achieved for itself a reputation for quality that has been guarded jealously from that day to this.

Mappin Brothers (as the Company became known) expanded cautiously throughout the 1850's. By 1858, five hundred skilled plate workers were employed at the plate factory in Sheffield, and it was about this time that one of the brothers, Frederick Mappin, left the business to move into steel production. The other brother, John Newton Mappin took into partnership George Webb, his brother-in-law, thus forming the first association of Mappin & Webb.

In 1862 Mappin & Webb opened their first new shop in London in Regent Street. The name Mappin was already well known in the capital, and by the end of the decade Mappin & Webb had consolidated this reputation with a further two shops.

Before long, the time would be ripe for the first tentative

moves into an overseas market.

Gold had been discovered in rich veins on the Witwaters Rand in South Africa. At about the same time, in 1896, Mappin & Webb opened their first overseas branch in Johannesburg.

Today, the Mappin & Webb range is one of the most outstanding collections of luxury items available to the discerning buyer.

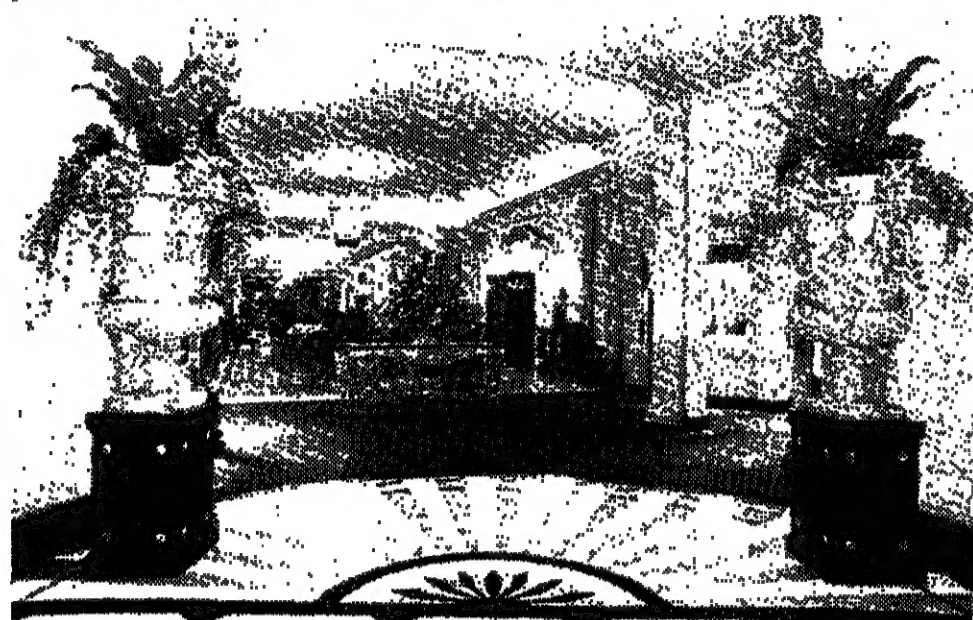
From the famous show-rooms in London, the reputation of Mappin & Webb has spread throughout the world. Since the early 1960's, a new policy of expansion has resulted in a number of new premises being opened - first within the British Isles, then later, on an international basis.

When Jonathan Mappin began his business in Sheffield in 1774 he was encouraged in his endeavours by the thought that every moment painstakingly spent by him would become immortal in a thing of lasting beauty. His silverware would become a celebration of elegance down the ages, reflecting the spirit of his own dedication and that of those who might come after him.

At Mappin & Webb, that spirit of 1774 lives on.



Mappin & Webb's Assay Office mark for Sterling Silver, London, 1779



The Promenade at The Dorchester

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*Paradise Park Tower*  
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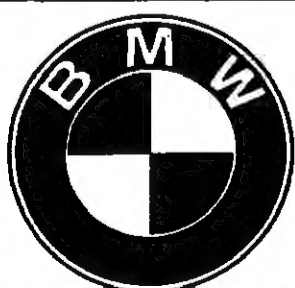
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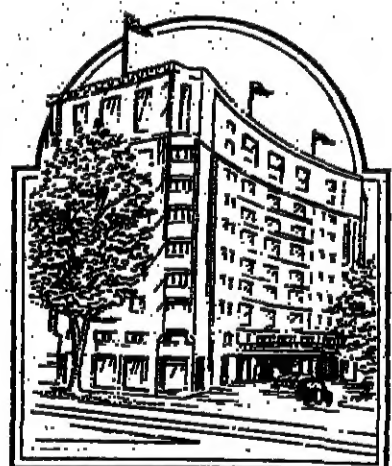
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# Frankfurt

## INTERNATIONAL CITY



### Major Center for Banking, World Trade and Transportation

Frankfurt am Main is the focus of German banking and finance and the location of the country's principal stock exchange. It is also a key junction for transportation: both the Frankfurt airport and the main train station are the busiest in continental Europe. The airport is also the world's leading cargo airport outside the United States.

The city is well-situated to take advantage of the country's famous superhighway system (*Autobahn*) and the heavily trafficked Rhine River, which leads to the mammoth harbor of Rotterdam.

A wide network of services has grown up in and around Frankfurt, including trade and industrial fairs, international and domestic trading companies, forwarding agents, consulting and accounting firms, legal services and marketing and advertising agencies.

It comes as no surprise that Frankfurt's residents enjoy Germany's highest per-capita share of the gross national income. The Chamber of Commerce and Industry (IHK) estimates that in 1980, the latest year for which figures are available, that share amounted to 60,802 Deutsche marks (\$22,109 at current exchange rates) per person.

International trade plays a large role. The IHK reports local industry has a high export quota (42.6 percent average), led by office equipment (78 percent), chemicals (55 percent) and electronics (49 percent).

The United States also provides the single largest national group among visitors to Frankfurt. They numbered 300,000 last year, accounting for 29 percent of all foreign visitors, according to the Frankfurt Tourist Office. The second largest group was from Japan (81,500), followed by the British (58,000). Here, too, the emphasis is on business. Eighty percent of all visitors to Frankfurt come for business reasons.

The IHK survey shows that in addition to American firms, French, British, Italian and Finnish companies are also attracted to this area. Forty foreign economic agencies have their offices here, including almost all Southeast and East

Asian countries. Frankfurt is the prime location in Germany for Korean companies. An increasing number of Japanese firms are also finding their way to this city.

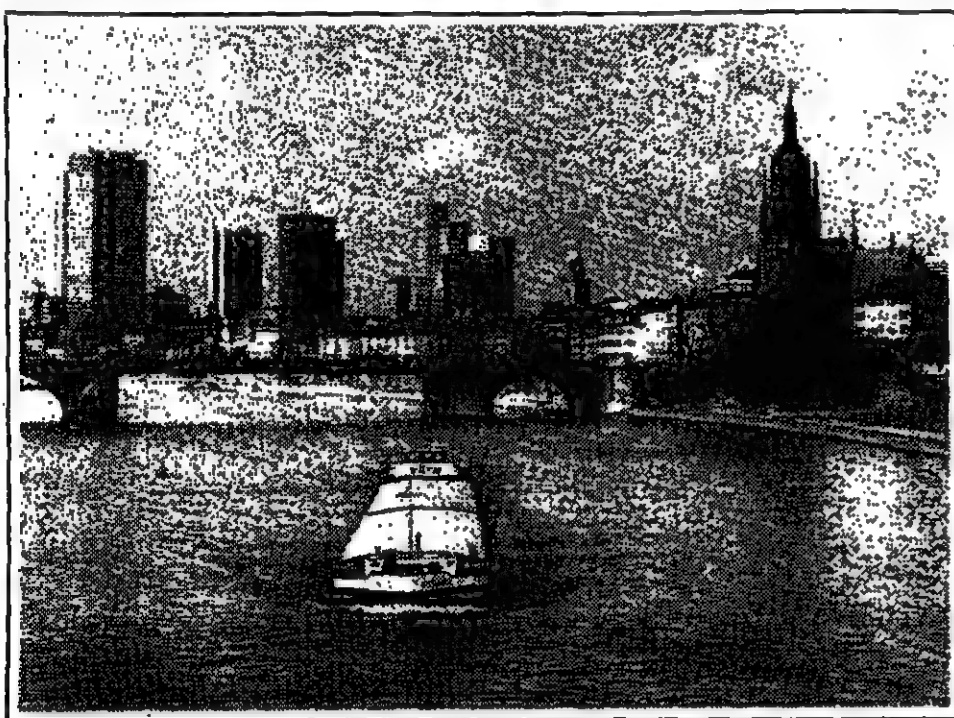
The Frankfurt success story did not happen overnight. The hometown of the Rothschild family has just marked the 400th anniversary of its stock exchange. "Nowhere in Germany is history and economic growth so joined by the trade fair and stock exchange as in Frank-

furt," a writer noted in the Frankfurt *Allgemeine Zeitung* newspaper. He added that both the fair and the exchange made the city the crossroads of trade routes leading in all directions, although local merchants were not really global traders.

The stock exchange started on Sept. 9, 1585, with the first regular meeting between Christian and Jewish merchants in front of Löwenstein House on Römerberg (site of City Hall). The present location, a few steps from the Hauptwache, is in a neo-Renaissance building opened in 1879. Today, 52 percent of all German stock transactions take place here as well as almost all buying and selling of foreign shares.

Frankfurt's trade fair is even older. The autumn fair (still held each year) dates back to the second half of the 12th century. Emperor Ludwig the Bavarian granted Frankfurt permission to hold a second annual fair, during Lent, in the following century. This fair, too, is still held each spring.

This year, with 23 fairs and exhibitions on its program, the Frankfurt Fair anticipates a record year: 26,000 exhibitors and 25 million visitors. One of the biggest fairs is being held now: the International Auto Exhibition (IAA), through Sept. 22. Other internationally well-known Frankfurt fairs are for textiles, chemical engineering and books.



The city's skyline attests to the continuation of its commercial heritage.

### City Places Increasing Emphasis on Its Many Leisure and Cultural Offerings

"We are coming to Germany's main city," the pilot purred as the flight from London drew close to Frankfurt Airport. The city on the Main (actually pronounced "mine") is Germany's main city for business. Four of every five visitors to Frankfurt come here to work.

But in recent years, Frankfurt has been polishing up its historic buildings, erecting or renovating museums and half-timbered houses and in general going all out to distract those statistical four visitors from being all business while in town and to make the city even more attractive for the statistical fifth, the pure fun-seeker.

Two new museums have opened on the celebrated "Museum Bank," bringing to seven the number of museums within a few minutes' walk of one another on the Main River's south shore. Two of the other museums have been extensively renovated.

Most of the seven museums along the so-called *Museumufer* are in converted villas facing the Main. The two newest ones, which are next door to one another and opened only weeks apart, are the German Architecture Museum and the German Film Museum.

The Architecture Museum deals with the building styles of the 19th and 20th centuries, displaying models, sketches and photographs. But many think that the biggest attraction here is the building itself. Nothing but the shell remains of the 1901 villa, and a new "building within a building" has been put up inside it, which includes a glass-roofed atrium.

#### Goethe House

The house where Goethe was born is also a museum of sorts. Some of the furniture was actually there when Germany's leading classical writer was living in the house. The whole place provides an insight into the life of an 18th-century patrician family.

Another Frankfurt author was Dr. Heinrich Hoffmann, who wrote the famous children's book "Struwwelpeter." There are two museums devoted to him and his work. Another of Frankfurt's more specialized museums is the one operated by the Henninger Brewery, devoted to beer. It is located at the Henninger Tower, a high grain silo on the brewery grounds,

which is topped by a restaurant with a rotating floor.

Nobody claims that the six new "medieval" buildings opposite the Römer are restorations. The facades were rebuilt, but the interiors were constructed to conform with modern ideas of what stores and apartments ought to be like. Nevertheless, they and the Römer provide a medieval atmosphere in downtown Frankfurt.

The district of Höchst, however, is another matter. It has a very picturesque old section, with a castle that came through the war unscathed.

The imitation-adobe Pueblo, adjacent to a large office-building complex in the Niederzoll district, is a so-called leisure village. In

where Frankfurt's traditional hand cider was served along with local specialties as *Schlachtplatz*, *Rippchen*, sauerkraut and *Handel mit Musik*. *Schlachtplatz* is a mixture of sausages and smoked meats, a *Rippchen* is a juicy, cured pork chop and *Handel mit Musik* is a mixture of soft cheese, chopped onions, vinegar and oil. All are typical Sachsenhausen dishes and go nicely with apple wine.

There are still a good number of such places in Sachsenhausen. But they are being crowded more and more by beer bars, wine cellars, jazz places, pizza parlors and restaurants. A very large part of the apple-wine district now is a pedestrian zone. The old buildings have been repainted and there are outdoor tables in the summertime.

#### Film Museum

One of the features of the German Film Museum is optical gadgetry: everything from old stereoscopes and magic lanterns to the latest holographic devices. In addition to the collection of posters, photographs, models and the like, there is a library where the visitor can, among other things, borrow a videotape of a classic film and view it on the spot. The museum also houses a theater, open nearly every day from 6 p.m. to midnight and showing everything from early "flashed" to avant-garde material.

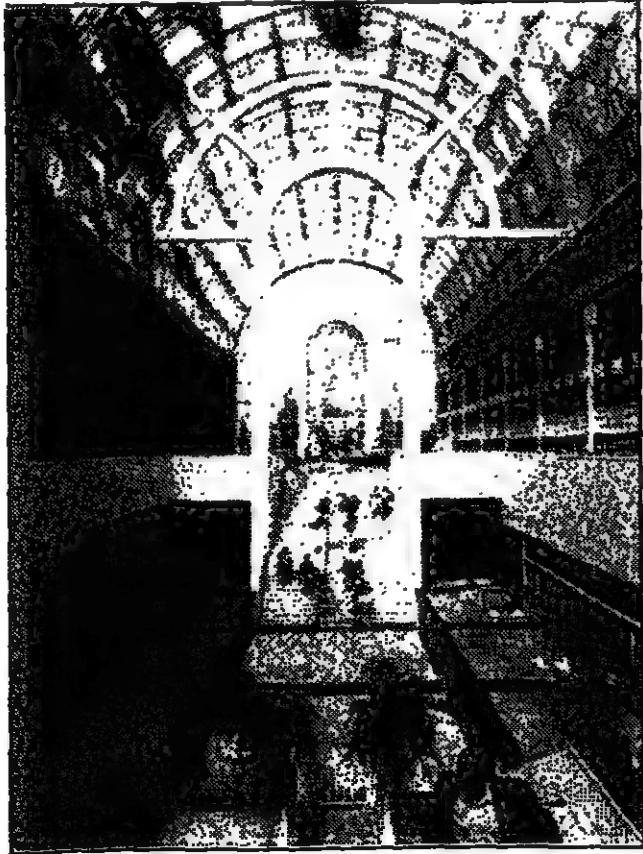
The Museum of Applied Arts has just been extensively renovated, and adds porcelain, glassware, furniture and tapestry to the things to be seen.

The biggest museum on this stretch of the Main is the Municipal Art Gallery, or *Södel*, with works by Dürer, Holbein, Rembrandt, Rubens, Goya, Delacroix and other celebrated painters.

The Postal Museum, operated by the Postal Ministry, is an attraction for the stamp collector and history buff. A part of its vast stamp collection is always on display and other exhibits include ornate old mailboxes, a postal coach, one of the earliest television sets and some early dial-telephone switching equipment.

The Museum of Ethnology has artifacts from the primitive dwellers of Australia, Oceania, Indonesia, Africa and America.

The last of the seven museums, and the one furthest downstream, is



The new glass-and-wood West Wing at the fairgrounds.

vide a suitably romantic backdrop for the annual Christmas Market. The ground floors of the new buildings contain stores and restaurants and the upper floors expensive apartments.

The Römer, a row of three Gothic buildings with stair-step gables, is pretty much the symbol of Frankfurt. One of the buildings contains the Imperial Hall, where banquets were held following the coronation of each emperor of the Holy Roman Empire. The actual crowning of the emperor took place a short distance away, in the cathedral.

The Römer area was heavily damaged in World War II. It must be admitted that any trace of

addition to such customary recreational activities as bowling and beer drinking, it offers a gym, yoga classes, sauna, whirlpool bath, children's museum and vegetarian restaurant.

#### Underground City

There will initially be three dining, drinking and dancing establishments in the artificial caves beneath the Sachsenhausen breweries, with plans for 14 more.

The underground city, to be named *Sachs*, is just across the railroad tracks from what is known as the apple-wine district: the main amusement section of Frankfurt. It is so called because it once contained little other than cozy taverns

the Liebighaus, with a collection of statuary from ancient Egypt, Greece and Rome, the Orient and also Europe from the medieval to renaissance periods.

Not all of Frankfurt's museums are on the *Museumufer*. The most important ones in other parts of the city are the Historical Museum and the Senckenberg Natural History Museum. The latter has one of the more important collections of skeletal remains from the extinct great reptiles and a geological collection that includes some moon rocks.

#### Apple Wine Express

A novel way of getting to Sachsenhausen from the downtown district on weekends is aboard the "Apple Wine Express," a brightly painted old steamer with schmalzy music on board. The fare price includes a bottle of apple wine and a pretzel.

If you want to get an idea of what Sachsenhausen used to be like, there are other, less frequented sections of the city, notably Bornheim and Heckenheim, where the tradition of apple wine, *gemälthaus* and outdoor tables comes on. The choice of other dining and drinking establishments in Frankfurt is very wide. There are roof gardens, American-style bars, buffets, salad bars, vegetarian and fish restaurants, alternate-some cafes and, by a recent count, 24 different types of foreign restaurants.

Sachsenhausen is not the only widely frequented nightlife district in Frankfurt. There is another around the railroad station. But be careful. It is the red-light district and not designed for family fun.

Another form of entertainment will be found in the theaters, some of which will be of interest even to the non-German-speaking visitor. One of them is the Café Theater, which presents English-language works only. (There is also a movie theater at the airport that shows exclusively English-language films.) The Schauspielhaus carries a full program of opera. Touring musical groups, often from Britain or the United States, perform at the Alte Oper, the Festhalle and the Jahrhunderthalle.

For visitors who can speak German, the variety is greater. The

Continued on page 13.

### This Is Frankfurt: Message From the Mayor

Lord Mayor Walter Wallmann of Frankfurt am Main knows his city better than anyone. Here he tells Frankfurt's traditional role as a center of commerce as well as the many recent enhancements in the city's "quality of life."



Dr. Walter Wallmann.

Frankfurt's position as a German economic center and one of the most important trade centers of Europe is uncontested. Since the 12th century, Frankfurt has been a trade-fair and business center in Europe. Nowadays, Frankfurt's importance as a financial center also reaches far beyond the borders of the Federal Republic of Germany. Some 358 banks and other credit institutions from all over the world have their seat or a divisional office here. Banking decisions for the whole European market area are also concentrated here.

Frankfurt is the center of one of the largest and most densely populated regions of Germany. About 30,000 German firms and approximately 3,000 enterprises from all over the world make the city their home. The whole Rhine-Main area has about 2.4 million inhabitants and 1.2 million employees. Over 500,000 people work in Frankfurt on the Main.

The personnel is highly qualified. Over 75 percent have professional training. 4 percent more than the federal average level. The planning by the City of Frankfurt

only consider its own interests as an economic center at the intersection of European highways. Since Frankfurt is unable to boast proximity to the Alps or to the sea, we must complement the attractive economic location of Frankfurt by a massive increase in what we now call quality of life. We can mention outstanding results in this field: 30 museums; the Old Opera House; the Schauspielhaus, housing an opera house, theater and small *Kunsthof*; numerous theaters; the Palmengarten; the Zoo; the Rebschloß swimming pool and the ice-sports stadium. These are only some of the city's offerings.

The recovery of the inner-city living space through new pedestrian zones and green areas, for which a total of 70 million Deutsche marks will be spent through 1989, is a vital aim of the next few years.

Frankfurt's image has been improving in Germany and also in the world, and keeps on getting better. The increase in tourism proves it. The number of overnight stays of foreign visitors alone increased by 5 percent during the first five months of 1985 compared to 1984. That is doubtless a representative figure for the change that Frankfurt has undergone in the opinion of its visitors as well. At the same time it attests to the positive efforts being made to enhance this bustling metropolis.

Of course, Frankfurt should not

### Frankfurt: Gateway to Germany

A gambling casino with a nearby Thai temple, spa towns large and small, castles and the Rhine and even Old Heidelberg. All these interesting sights lie within an hour or less of Frankfurt and can provide destinations for one or more excursions.

**Bad Homburg:** This spa town's gambling casino—Lady Luck is a continuous attraction at all German spas—offers free bus trips from Frankfurt to all customers. Others may get to Bad Homburg easily by local subway and train. The name of this small town

(population 53,000) has been carried around the world on the heads of thousands of men, and a homburg is, of course, part of the collection in the Har Museum.

One of Germany's leading spas, this town continues to draw visitors from all over the world for its iron-rich waters. Kaiser Wilhelm II was a regular guest, making Bad Homburg a gathering place for 19th-century German aristocrats. The emperor's name still graces a bath built in 1890 (it is part of the Kurpark, or spa park, where the

gambling casino and authentic Thai temple are also located).

On the western edge of town is the *Schloß* or castle, built during the 17th to 19th centuries and dominated by the older (13th century) White Tower. The castle occupies the site where a fortress was built in 1180, which is now assumed to be the origin of this town. It did not become a spa until 1854.

Bad Homburg has recently undergone extensive updating. A new Kurhaus (spa house) has been built, passages lined with elegant

Continued on page 14.



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## Hotels to Consider For Your Next Trip

Frankfurt welcomes visitors, and knows how to put them up in style. The following is a list of just some of the homes-away-from-home the city offers:

### Sheraton

This 820-room luxury hotel is linked by pedestrian bridge to Frankfurt Airport arrival/departure terminal. Convenient to local train and Inter City station at airport. Conference facilities for up to 500 persons. Indoor swimming pool, solarium. Children's beds, baby sitters. Wine bar, restaurants. H. Vollmer, general manager. Address: Flughafen Terminal Mitte. Tel. (069) 69770. Telex: 4189294.

### Frankfurter Hof

Traditional grand hotel in the heart of the city, a few blocks from the main train station. 400 rooms. Hall for 250 persons. Conference and banquet facilities for 300-700 persons. Bar, restaurants. Bernd O. Ludwig, general director. Address: Am Kaiserplatz. Tel. (069) 30251. Telex: 411806.

### Intercontinental

Modern, luxury hotel on the Main River. Also near main train

station. 800 rooms. Hall for 1,000 persons. Conference facilities for up to 700 persons. Solarium, sauna, fitness room. Baby-sitter service. Beer cellar, restaurants. Max Herr, general manager. Address: Wilhelm-Leuschner-Strasse 43. Tel. (069) 230561. Telex: 413699.

### Parkhotel

Small grand hotel in historic building across from the main train station. 280 rooms. Hall for 250 to 400 persons. Conference facilities for 500 persons. Solarium, fitness center. Restaurants, wine bar. Facilities for handicapped. Elmar K. Greif, director. Address: Wiesenhüttenplatz 28/38. Tel. (069) 36970. Telex: 412808.

### Continental Pacific Plaza

Modern hotel opposite the trade-fair grounds. Convenient to main train station. 1,182 beds. Conference facilities for up to 1,200 persons. Sauna, solarium, sports room. Restaurants. Peter Radtzi, general manager. Address: Hamburger Allee 2. Tel. (069) 770721. Telex: 412573.

### Grovenbruch Kempinski

Modernized historic country manor in beautiful wooded area on the southern (airport) edge of Frankfurt, in Neu-Isenburg. About 20 minutes to downtown Frankfurt and airport. 287 rooms. Conference facilities for up to 600 persons. Indoor and outdoor swimming pools, tennis, sauna, solarium, beauty farm. Restaurants. Günther Haug, managing director. Address: Frankfurt-Neu-Isenburg 2. Tel. (06102) 5050. Telex: 417673.

### Crail

New 256-room hotel situated in quiet wooded area off the highway (A5) to the airport. A 10-minute drive to downtown Frank-

furt. Banquet facilities for up to 600 persons. 10 conference rooms. Restaurant, bar. Wilhelm Kötter, director. Address: Isenburger Schneise 40. Tel. (069) 67840. Telex: 416717.

Other hotels in the Frankfurt area include:

### Schlosshotel Kronberg

Historic 53-room castle-hotel in the suburb of Kronberg, 20 kilometers (12 miles) outside Frankfurt. Exquisite tapestries, antiques and paintings provide decor. Hall for 250 persons. Private meeting and dining rooms for 6 to 50 persons. Restaurant. 18-hole golf course. Klaus Fischer, manager. Address: Hainsstrasse 25. D-6242 Kronberg. Tel. (06173) 7011. Telex: 415425.

### Hilton

Overlooking the Rhine in Mainz. Local train (S-Bahn) service to Frankfurt and airport. 435 rooms. Riverside terrace, sauna, solarium, fitness center. Adjoining Rheingoldhalle auditorium accommodates 3,000 persons. In hotel, 9 meeting rooms for up to 60 persons. Wine bar, restaurants. Edda Mörcher, general manager. Address: Mainzer Strasse 1. D-55100 Mainz. Tel. (0631) 80041. Telex: 176151926.

Reichsstrasse 68. D-6500 Mainz. Tel. (0631) 2450. Telex: 4187570.

### Nassauer Hof

Historic grand hotel in tranquil spa town of Wiesbaden. Local train (S-Bahn) service to Frankfurt and airport. 220 rooms. Hall for up to 350 persons. Conference facilities for 200 persons. Baby sitters. Thermal sauna, solarium, fitness center, indoor swimming pool. Restaurants. Karl Nüsser, director general. Address: Kaiser-Friedrich-Platz 3. D-6200 Wiesbaden. Tel. (06121) 1330. Telex: 4186847.

### Martim

New 312-room hotel next to Darmstadt train station. About 30-minute drive to Frankfurt and airport. Hall for 500 persons. Private meeting and dining rooms for up to 500 persons. Conference facilities for 900 persons. Facilities for handicapped. Solarium, fitness center, indoor swimming pool. H. Brülls and R. Mühlhausen, directors. Address: Rheinstrasse 105. D-6100 Darmstadt. Tel. (06151) 80041. Telex: 176151926.

Note: You may let your American Express card take care of the bill in all these hotels.

## A Hotel Close to Work and Play

The luxurious Arabella Hotel Frankfurt is very handily located. It lies between the airport and the downtown district, only a few minutes by car from each. It is right at the Bürostadt Niederrad, a large office-building complex housing many international firms, to which the Arabella offers special corporate rates.

The hotel is also only a few minutes' walk from the edge of the Frankfurt City Forest, which offers opportunities for strolls, cycling and riding. Golf and tennis facilities are also nearby, and a jogging path begins at the Arabella.

Meetings, seminars, conferences and parties, whether large or small, are also catered to. There are eight special rooms for this purpose.

The Arabella has, in addition, three restaurants of international standard, a swimming pool, sauna, solarium, beauty parlor, travel agency, florist and other shops.

The Frankfurt hotel is part of the Arabella Hotel Group, which also has four hotels in Munich and one each in the Alpine communities of Lenggries, Schliersee and Spitzingsee.

## Expressly Selected Frankfurt Restaurants

Visitors to Frankfurt and many other places in Germany these days are pleasantly surprised by the variety of restaurants offering special dishes from all parts of the globe. In fact, it is increasingly difficult to find an old-fashioned German restaurant serving simple hearty dishes with rounds of potatoes and sauerkraut. Even the neighborhood *Gasthaus* (tavern) is likely to be called a "caverna" or "bistro."

Also part of the pleasant surprise is the number of restaurants in Germany today having a high, even gourmet, standard of fare. The following list tries to combine some of this variety as well as the maintenance of high standards for food, service and atmosphere. Of course, your American Express card is welcomed in each of them.

### Brückenheller

Historic cellar with Gothic decor, including vaulted ceilings and a 20,000-liter wine barrel. Stocks 238 different wines and 11 champagnes. Serves French and international dishes. Address: Schützenstrasse 6. Tel. (069) 284238. Open from 6 p.m. till 1 a.m. Closed Sundays and holidays except during fairs.

### Dippelgucker

The name means "one who peeks into the pot." Pleasant, lively German restaurant. Dark, wooden

furnishings, beams, dimmed waitresses. Local, German and international dishes, fresh fish dishes, steak and salad and fancy desserts. Address: Eschenheimer Anlage 40. Tel. (069) 551965. Also opposite main train station (Am Hauptbahnhof 4). Open 11:30 to 2:30 for lunch, from 5 p.m. for dinner. Weekends, evenings only from 6 p.m.

### Gallo Nero

New gourmet restaurant featuring Tuscan dishes, plus 5 to 10 dishes that change daily. Italian wine only, including, of course, Chianti Classico from Tuscany. Also draft beer. Fresh fish Tuesday and Friday. Popular hors d'oeuvre: marinated salmon with basil. Address: Kaiserhofstrasse 7. Tel. (069) 284840. Open noon to 2:30 and 6:30 to 11 p.m. Closed Sunday.

### Humpardindk

Named after Engelbert Humpardindk, composer of the opera "Hansel und Gretel," who lived in this building in the 1860s. Opened two years ago by the former chef and maître d'hôtel of the famous Le Maître in Berlin. Emphasis on gourmet dishes and fresh fish (three or four times weekly), with ingredients from France and Italy. Selection of 200-plus wines. Address: Grünburgweg 95. Tel. (069) 722122. Open weekdays

from noon to 2 p.m. and 7 to 10:30 p.m. On Saturday, evening only. Closed Sunday.

### Meredo

The only member of this Argentine steak-house chain that also serves lobster as well as other seafood dishes is located on the ground floor of the new Deutsche Bank twin-tower headquarters. Steak and salad is, of course, a staple. Beer, wine and champagne served. Open every day of the year except Christmas Eve and Christmas Day from 11:30 a.m. to 1 a.m. (last orders 12:30 a.m.). As with other restaurants mentioned here, reservations recommended. Address: Taunusanlage 12. Tel. (069) 7240795.

### Mövenpick Restaurants

This luxurious restaurant owned by the Swiss restaurant and hotel group changes its menu with the seasons. There are also a daily and a gourmet menu. Half portions may also be ordered. Last Thursday in winter months, fresh lobster served. Fresh fish, domestic and imported draft beer and "open wines." Open 11 to 2:30 p.m. for lunch and 6 to 11 p.m. evenings. Address: Am Opernplatz 2. Opposite the Alte Oper. Four other Mövenpick restaurants at same location. Tel. (069) 293800.

### Rosenthal Studio House

For the last 25 years this shop has carried the complete Rosenthal Studio line, which reflects contemporary art and taste in porcelain. But it also sells other famous porcelain manufactures, such as Arabia from Finland and Costa Rica from Sweden. The Rosenthal firm insists that any item sold in the Rosenthal Studio shops (there are only 32 in all Europe) must be approved by a special international jury. This shop also holds exhibition-sales and has featured art items (not only in porcelain) from Japan and Poland. An exhibition of wooden toys made by Nät in Switzerland will be held this autumn. Here, too, one can buy such handcrafted articles as rugs and embroidery. Address: Frohnstrasse 10. Tel. 283726.

### W.J. Stamm

This small two-story shop carries an international selection of the best quality mens' wear: handmade men's suits from Brioni, Rome; Aquascutum from Britain; German-made leather clothing from Rupp & Taubert; Avon silk knitwear from Milan; cashmere from Scotland and silk shirts from Van Laack and Diamond's Swiss. Orders are taken for custom-made shirts from Cavalli and Sanson. For someplace to put all this, Stamm also sells leather luggage and cases. As for ties, all the famous brands are kept in stock. Address: Kaiserstrasse 23. Tel. 231104.

### Wempe

The Frankfurt shop is one of 31 outlets, including those in Paris and New York, of Germany's largest trading company for precision timepieces and jewelry. This century-old firm has an international reputation as a maker of ship's clocks and other maritime instruments, so naturally Wempe offers a wide selection of clocks, barometers, etc. with a nautical look. Address: An der Hauptwache 7. Tel. 291077. Opens at 9:30.

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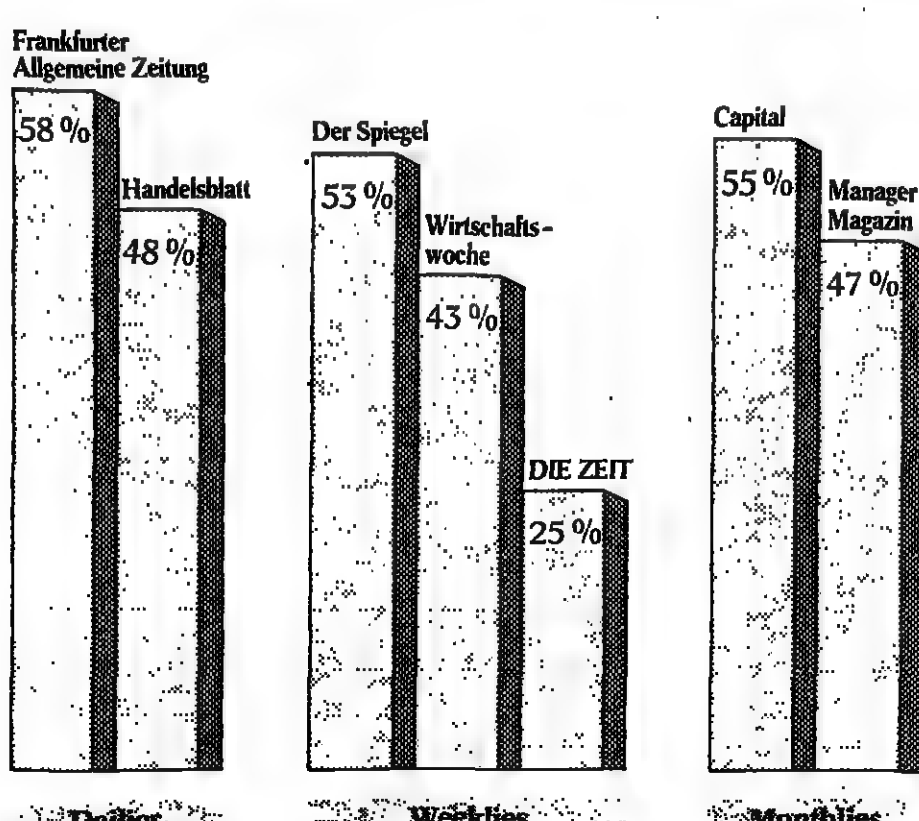
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## Continued from page 11.

The local Rhein-Main-Halle auditorium hosts more than 600 conventions and meetings a year. This town of 269,000 people is also the site of the International May Festival (music and theater, with performers and spectators from around the world) and an annual



The cathedral leads the list of sights to see, which for many includes the printing museum named after a famous native son—Johann Gutenberg. Mainz provides one of the biggest and best carnival parades for the German

Another landmark along the German Wine Road is in **Deidesheim**: the oldest tavern in the Palatinate, Zur Karne, which dates from the 12th century. Appropriately located at Wein Strasse

**Fairy Tale Road:** With this year and next marking anniversaries of the Grimm Brothers, the famous compilers of German fairy tales, Frankfurt can serve as a jumping-off place for the Fairy Tale Road, which starts in nearby Hanau and winds its way northward all the way to Bremen.

The many events are being held mainly in the various halls of the opera house, which was reopened in 1981 after 27 years as a World War II ruin. Some events, however, will take place in other theaters. One, an interpretation of the delib-

The many events are being held mainly in the various halls of the opera house, which was reopened in 1981 after 27 years as a World War II ruin. Some events, however, will take place in other theaters. One, an interpretation of the delib-



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September 13, 1985

TECHNOLOGY

Small Fluorescent Bulbs  
Gain Acceptance in U.S.

By ELIZABETH KOLBERT

NEW YORK — The incandescent light bulb, invented by Thomas Edison in 1879, was such a good idea that it has since become a symbol of inspiration, beaming over heads at the moment of discovery. In the century since Mr. Edison's invention, however, the incandescent bulb has been overtaken in many offices and businesses by the more energy-efficient fluorescent bulb.

But for use in household fixtures, consumers have found no acceptable alternative to the pear-shaped incandescent, whose virtues include low cost, small size and a pleasing light complementary to skin tones.

Recently, however, the nation's major lighting manufacturers — General Electric Co., Sylvania, which is a subsidiary of GTE Corp., and North American Philips Corp., have begun to market compact fluorescent bulbs that experts say may eventually replace incandescent bulbs in many of the most frequently used household sockets.

**They last longer and are more efficient. The only drawback is the initial cost.**

These bulbs, which have gained wide acceptance in Europe, are an offshoot of the development of high-efficiency, rare-earth phosphors, which allow fluorescent bulbs to be made smaller as well as to emit a spectrum of light almost identical to the "warm" hue of the standard incandescent. Phosphors are chemical compounds that convert ultraviolet light to visible light. "The incandescent is not going to disappear," said Rudy Verderber, group leader for the lighting research program at the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory. But in time, it will be replaced by compact fluorescents in fixtures that are frequently left on for long periods, such as those outdoors and in hallways, he said. These bulbs "last longer and they are more efficient."

Compact fluorescents have an expected life span of 10,000 hours, 10 times that of an ordinary incandescent. Their only drawback, Mr. Verderber said, is that the initial cost is greater.

COMPOSED of two thin tubes bridged by a connecting tube at the top, compact fluorescents carry a retail price of about \$10, while an incandescent bulb can be bought in a supermarket for about 70 cents. To fit the compact fluorescent bulbs, which are shaped into an ordinary socket, an adapter, costing an additional \$10, is required. The adapter, which does not need to be replaced with the bulb, regulates the voltage.

John Hoffman, fluorescent-producer manager for North American Philips Lighting Corp., which spearheaded the introduction of compact fluorescent bulbs in this country more than three years ago, estimated that two million compact fluorescent bulbs are sold in the United States annually. Compared with the almost two billion ordinary incandescent bulbs sold last year, the number of compact fluorescents is very small, he said, but growing. "The response to the bulbs has been very good," he added.

Both incandescent and fluorescent light bulbs convert electrical energy into light, but they do so in entirely different ways. In an incandescent bulb, current heats a tungsten filament, which glows white hot, releasing some of its energy in the form of visible light.

In a fluorescent bulb, a stream of electrons flows between electrodes sealed in both ends of a tube containing inert gases and mercury. The current vaporizes the mercury, which produces an arc stream that gives off ultraviolet light. A coating of phosphors in the tube converts the ultraviolet light to visible, white light. This method of producing light is more efficient than that of filament bulbs; a four-foot fluorescent, for example, uses half the energy and emits almost twice the light as a 100-watt incandescent.

Developing a fluorescent bulb at once small enough and bright enough for household use was made possible by the discovery in the late 1970s of rare-earth phosphors, according to Alvin Hart, manager of application engineering at GE's lighting business group. Unlike ordinary phosphors, which break down when brought too close to the arc stream, rare-earth phosphors, which

Currency Rates

Dow Jones										Sept. 12	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Amsterdams	3,922.85	3,928.43	102.36%	26.84	0.189%	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brussels(a)	3,800.75	77.30	20.182	1,619	3.927	12.775	—	—	—	—	—
Frankfurt	2,997	2,863	—	11,971	1,905.5	48.9	173.5	—	—	—	—
London (b)	1,115	—	—	2,291	—	5,539	75.19	—	—	—	—
	—	2,571.40	65.65	21.41	—	99.52	29.99	807.40	—	—	—
New York(c)	—	2,253.41	—	2,811	8,665	1,852.10	3,715	59.38	—	—	—
Paris	9,452	7,119	2,962	—	4,574	—	7,292	6,516	26.26	—	—
Stockholm	9,478	9,107	82.24	—	17.31	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vienna	9,478	9,107	82.24	27,955	8,753	23,565	4,087	—	—	—	—
ECU	0.6399	0.6476	2.228	67.93	1,653.99	7,531	44,967	1,839	1,022	—	—
Dollar	1.0844	0.7164	2.9422	9,1185	1,943.32	3,369	60,384	2,476	95,763	—	—

Closes in London and Zurich. Flights to other European centers. New York: Prime rate of 10 1/4% (a) Commercial rate. (b) Amounts needed to buy 100 francs. (c) Amounts needed to buy 100 dollars. (d) Amounts needed to buy 100 marks. (e) Amounts needed to buy 100 Swiss francs. (f) Amounts needed to buy 100 Italian lire. (g) Amounts needed to buy 100 Spanish pesetas. (h) Amounts needed to buy 100 Portuguese escudos. (i) Amounts needed to buy 100 Greek drachmas. (j) Amounts needed to buy 100 Turkish liras. (k) Amounts needed to buy 100 Japanese yen. (l) Amounts needed to buy 100 Australian dollars. (m) Amounts needed to buy 100 New Zealand dollars. (n) Amounts needed to buy 100 Canadian dollars. (o) Amounts needed to buy 100 Hong Kong dollars. (p) Amounts needed to buy 100 Singapore dollars. (q) Amounts needed to buy 100 Thai baht. (r) Amounts needed to buy 100 Philippine pesos. (s) Amounts needed to buy 100 Indonesian rupiah. (t) Amounts needed to buy 100 Malaysian ringgit. 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High	Low	Close	Chg
228.25	226.67	226.72	-1.15

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# M-1 RISES BY 1.4 BILLION

*The Associated Press*

**NEW YORK** — The nation's basic money supply measurement, M-1, rose \$1.4 billion in late August, the Federal Reserve Board reported Thursday. The rise was above most analysts' expectations.

The Fed said that M-1 rose to a seasonally adjusted \$609.8 billion in the week ended Sept. 2 from \$608.4 billion the previous week. M-1 includes cash in circulation, deposits in checking accounts and nonbank traveler's checks.

It also stressed that the programs are reacting to established market sentiment.

"They tend to occur in the direction that the market is already moving," Mr. Bloch said. "The indicators these firms use are predicated on market strengths or weaknesses."

The market's underlying weakness reflected stepped-up selling by money managers and individual investors who are concerned about the outlook for the economy and corporate earnings, traders said.

Wall Street is hoping to get a clearer picture of the economy on Friday, when the government issues August data on retail sales, industrial production and wholesale prices.

But even if the reports are relatively positive, there is uncertainty as to whether they can ignite a rebound in stocks or merely provide a brief respite from the market's downward trend, mainly because of fears that a stronger economy might send interest rates higher, analysts said.

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Month	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52- Wk. High	Low	Close	Quot.
Jan.	1.00	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	1.00	100	100

21%	MLC	21%	MLC	21%	MLC	21%	MLC
22%	MLC	22%	MLC	22%	MLC	22%	MLC
23%	MLC	23%	MLC	23%	MLC	23%	MLC
24%	MLC	24%	MLC	24%	MLC	24%	MLC
25%	MLC	25%	MLC	25%	MLC	25%	MLC
26%	MLC	26%	MLC	26%	MLC	26%	MLC
27%	MLC	27%	MLC	27%	MLC	27%	MLC
28%	MLC	28%	MLC	28%	MLC	28%	MLC
29%	MLC	29%	MLC	29%	MLC	29%	MLC
30%	MLC	30%	MLC	30%	MLC	30%	MLC
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11%	ModRes.	1.00	2.2	8	347	45%	45%	45%
1%	ModAst	18.00c			39	2%	2%	2%
12%	Manha	300	2.3		141	13%	13	13
12%	Atmos	70	2.3		65	14%	14	14

12 1/2	Motor 9	1.16	7	29	2475	34	22 3/4	22 3/4
26 1/2	Motor 9	3.20	9.7	4	2490	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
34 1/2	Motor 9	5.13	11.7	10 1/2	2490	36	32 1/2	32 1/2
47	Motor 9	5.72	11.6	8	2490	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
54	Motor 9	6.14	11.6	8	2490	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2

17%	viMund pf	23	18%	18%	18%
23%	MAPCO T-04	17	27%	36%	36%
3	Moritz	2	4	3%	3%
1%	Marcello	140	2	3%	3%
2%	Marcobelli	100	37	33	31%

10%	Marion	28	36	91	34%	34%	34%
8%	Mark C.	32	31	41	10%	10	10
13%	Mark of	120	78	8	15%	15%	15%
7%	Marshall	54	36	874	91%	90%	90%
4%	Marshall	240	34	442	68%	67%	68%

23%	Marlin's	1.00	2.5	3918	34%	33%	34
8%	MaryK	.06	21	407	13%	13%	13%
24	Maseo	.36	1.8	15	23%	30%	31
10%	Maseo Jr	.20	1.4	19	28	14%	14
12	Maseo Jr			630	21%	23%	23%

27	MonCo	2.96	10.5	34	29%	29%	29%
70	Mosinc	1.32	31.1	34	11%	11%	11%
68%	Marble E	34		57%	57%	57%	57%
9%	Marble		16	11%	14%	14%	14%
6%	Marble			38	10%	10%	10%

TOP 10	COMPANY	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991	1990	1989	1988	1987	1986	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976	1975	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892	1891	1890	1889	1888	1887	1886	1885	1884	1883	1882	1881	1880	1879	1878	1877	1876	1875	1874	1873	1872	1871	1870	1869	1868	1867	1866	1865	1864	1863	1862	1861	1860	1859	1858	1857	1856	1855	1854	1853	1852	1851	1850	1849	1848	1847	1846	1845	1844	1843	1842	1841	1840	1839	1838	1837	1836	1835	1834	1833	1832	1831	1830	1829	1828	1827	1826	1825	1824	1823	1822	1821	1820	1819	1818	1817	1816	1815	1814	1813	1812	1811	1810	1809	1808	1807	1806	1805	1804	1803	1802	1801	1800	1799	1798	1797	1796	1795	1794	1793	1792	1791	1790	1789	1788	1787	1786	1785	1784	1783	1782	1781	1780	1779	1778	1777	1776	1775	1774	1773	1772	1771	1770	1769	1768	1767	1766	1765	1764	1763	1762	1761	1760	1759	1758	1757	1756	1755	1754	1753	1752	1751	1750	1749	1748	1747	1746	1745	1744	1743	1742	1741	1740	1739	1738	1737	1736	1735	1734	1733	1732	1731	1730	1729	1728	1727	1726	1725	1724	1723	1722	1721	1720	1719	1718	1717	1716	1715	1714	1713	1712	1711	1710	1709	1708	1707	1706	1705	1704	1703	1702	1701	1700	1699	1698	1697	1696	1695	1694	1693	1692	1691	1690	1689	1688	1687	1686	1685	1684	1683	1682	1681	1680	1679	1678	1677	1676	1675	1674	1673	1672	1671	1670	1669	1668	1667	1666	1665	1664	1663	1662	1661	1660	1659	1658	1657	1656	1655	1654	1653	1652	1651	1650	1649	1648	1647	1646	1645	1644	1643	1642	1641	1640	1639	1638	1637	1636	1635	1634	1633	1632	1631	1630	1629	1628	1627	1626	1625	1624	1623	1622	1621	1620	1619	1618	1617	1616	1615	1614	1613	1612	1611	1610	1609	1608	1607	1606	1605	1604	1603
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Year	Model	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
1980	Model 1	1.80	9.2	1847	1934	1996	1996	1996	1996
1981	Model 2	2.00	10.0	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000
1982	Model 3	2.20	11.0	2200	2200	2200	2200	2200	2200
1983	Model 4	2.40	12.0	2400	2400	2400	2400	2400	2400
1984	Model 5	2.60	13.0	2600	2600	2600	2600	2600	2600
1985	Model 6	2.80	14.0	2800	2800	2800	2800	2800	2800
1986	Model 7	3.00	15.0	3000	3000	3000	3000	3000	3000
1987	Model 8	3.20	16.0	3200	3200	3200	3200	3200	3200

37%	McGrath	1.40	3.2	15	832	43%	43%	43%
28%	McIntosh				8	29%	29%	29%
37	McKean	2.40	5.1	13	139	47%	44%	46%
9%	McLean			77	58	10%	10%	10%
7%	McLennan				73	3	2%	2%

22%	McNeil	1.80	4.3	8	6	23%	23½	23%
32%	Mead	1.20	3.8	10	173	40½	39%	40%
15%	Messers	.24	1.1	13	210	22%	22	22%
25%	Medtro	.80	2.3	13	882	35%	34%	35%
17½	Mellon	2.68	5.1	8	3158	52%	52½	52%

34	Mellon	2.80	9.9	5	28%	28%	28%
35%	Melville	1.44	3.3	12	1689	43%	43%
51%	Mercer	1.38	2.1	30	61	61%	61%
79%	Mercer	3.20	2.9	15	1444	112%	112%
47%	Merritt	1.00	1.6	14	134	64%	64%

25%	MerL	.80	27	13	6614	30%	26%	29%
1%	MesaOf				381	2%	2%	2%
12%	MesaPI			7	1842	17%	16%	16%
28%	MesaR	1.88e	5.3		71	25%	35	25%
5%	Mesob	.70e	13.3	7	105	6%	5%	5%

3%	Westek			52	4	3%	4
51	MSE p/L	8.32	12.8	50	65	65	45
2	MaxFD	32e	14.2	346	2%	2%	2%
14	MchER	1.89	8.4	10	16%	16%	16%
4%	Mickoby	.06	1.4	4	4%	4%	4%

37	Midcon	2.34	4.0	9	8515	5814	47%	48%
8%	MMSU1	2.34		3	12070	9%	8%	8%
15%	MidRos	1.00	6.3		94	16%	74	74
23%	MWE	2.76	7.4	11	193	29%	29%	29%
10%	MIRnR	.44	4.0	13	259	11%	10%	10%

73%	NUMA	3.58	4.4	13	2047	76%	76	76%
27%	MinPL	2.76	7.9	8	540	35%	34%	34%
5%	Malanc				74	5%	5%	5%
4%	Bafel				277	7%	7%	7%
25%	Mobil	3.20	7.5	10	6667	29%	29	29%

5%	MohkCot		11	17	64%	69%	69%
17%	MohkSec	.88	1.8	11	780	27½	27½
13%	MohkD1				742	11½	11½
28%	MohkCo	[.05]	11	160	50½	49¾	50

14% MonCh	20	3.3	23	27	15%	15%	15%
40% Monson	2.50	5.2	11	120	47%	47%	40%
14% MonPw	2.00	6.9	12	797	29%	29%	29%
15% MonSI	1.80	9.9		48	18½	18½	18½
7% MONY	.88	9.4	10	65	9%	9%	9%
7% Alameda	.75	9.0	10	84	9%		

79%	MorM	1.84	4.4		123	22%	22%	22%
24%	MorM pf	2.90	9.2		27	27%	27	27%
33%	Morm s	2.30	-4.7	7 18585		47%	46%	47
75%	Morm pf	7.60e	8.7		1	87	87	87.
78%	MormC ncl	1.00	2.5	10				

Year	Model	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
1984	Morse's	30	3.7	15	61	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%
1984	Atterby	39	10.2	10	141	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%
1984	Morton's	44	1.9	8	323	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%
1984	Motors	44	1.9	14	60%	34%	33%	33%	33%	33%
1984	Munford	54	2.5	11	62	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%

23½	Murphy	1.06	2.5	12	253	12½	12½	12½
14½	Murphy	.69	3.3	11	41	18½	18	18½
11½	MutOm	1.44	18.7		42	13½	13½	13½
1½	MyerL				35	2½	2½	2½

N									
19% NAFCO	1.00	5.8	16	8	17%	17%	17%		
22% NBDs	1.40	4.4	6	543	32%	37%	37%		

17%	NBI	21	65	16%	15%	15%
17%	NCH	27	30	19%	19%	19%
22%	NCNB	32	8	22%	36	36%
22%	NCR	27	10	22%	37%	32%
9%	NL Ind	20	18	11%	11%	11%
21%	NLI	20	2			

SPY	SPY	SPY	SPY	SPY	SPY	SPY	SPY	SPY	SPY
12	NVF	2.32	8.1	8	289	28%	28%	28%	28%
15%	NVA	90	7.6	25	276	58%	54%	56%	56%
22%	NOICO	1.20	4.8	13	201	25	24%	24%	24%
21%	Nashua			8	43	26	25%	25%	25%
10%	NICITY	34	7.0	14	80	15%	15%	15%	15%

22%	NotDist	7.20	6.8	29	44%	12%	12%
16%	NDist pr	7.85	9.5		25%	32%	32%
11%	NotEdu			17	10%	19%	19%
23%	NotFGs	3.08	7.8	8	15%	18	18
3%	NotGyp	2.38	4.5	7	27	26%	26%

25%	NIHorm			50	30%	30	30%
24	NI	.25	1.0	1710	34	34	34
50%	NI	5.80	8.8	33	57	56%	56%
19%	NAIEdE	.92	2.2	1834	24%	23%	23%
7%	NAIInS			67	8	8	8

22%	NIPass	1.36	3.8	18	70%	28	27%	27%
16%	NISemi			22	58%	12%	72%	12%
	NISemi pf	4.00	7.8		35%	51%	80%	51%
25%	NISvcin	1.00	3.1	12	75%	32%	32	22
11%	NStand	.48	2.7	24	12	14%	14%	14%

	NovP	NovP <sub>pl</sub>	NovP <sub>pl</sub> of	NovP <sub>pl</sub> of	NovP <sub>pl</sub> of	NovP <sub>pl</sub> of
20%	2.84	2.84	2.84	2.84	2.84	2.84
12%	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60
1%	1.74	1.74	1.74	1.74	1.74	1.74
10%	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20
1%	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20

74%	NeSVL	50	4.9	9	36	10%	10%	10%
37%	NeNPel	3.60	8.8		562	42%	48%	49%
23	NeNP of	2.76	10.6		30	28%	26%	26%
24%	NJRac	2.20	8.7	10	98	27%	27%	27%
12%	NYSEC	2.64						

14%	NYS pt	2.32	10.8	7	1484	25	23%	23%
29%	NYS pfd	2.12	11.8		2	18	18	38
13%	Newswr	2.75	12.4		37	30%	30%	30%
37%	Newswr	.50	3.8	10	88	76%	76%	76%
17%	Newswr	.84	1.2	24	15	54%	54%	54%

City	Year	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population
77% NewHamp	1980	10.0	3	6	18	17%	18
34% NewHamp	1980	8.5	8	13	6%	8%	8%
1% NewHamp	1980	2.2	35	179	45%	45	45
14% NewHamp	1980	71.2	7	179	1%	1%	1%
34% NewHamp	1980	71.2	7	179	1%	1%	1%

291a	NiAlMoF	3.60	11.6	290z	31	31	31
291b	NiAlMoF	3.90	12.3	100z	31%	31%	31%
28	NiAlMoF	4.10	12.2	290z	34	33½	33½
22½	NiAlMoF	4.85	12.0	20z	40½	40½	40½
35	NiAlMoF	5.25	12.1	40z	42½	42½	42½

114	Nicofet	1.12	9	17	177	13	124	124
25	NICOR	3.04	10.1		823	20	25	30
26	NICO pf	1.90	6.4			29	29	29
13	Nobla f	1.20	1					

	Norfolk			9	54	14%	14%	14%
53%	NorthSo	3.80	5.0	9	.722	68%	68	68%
8%	Norlin							
30%	Norstr	2.40	5.3	9	.63	12%	12%	12%
43	Norstr of 4.30		B.S.			45%	44%	44%

(Continued on Page 18)

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1990

Age Group	1970 (%)	1980 (%)	1990 (%)
15-24	~15	~25	~35
25-34	~15	~15	~15
35-44	~15	~15	~15
45-54	~15	~15	~15
55-64	~15	~15	~15
65+	~5	~5	~5



## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

## U.K.'s Prudential Shows Profit Rise

By Bob Haggerty  
International Herald Tribune  
LONDON — Prudential Corp., Britain's largest insurer, surprised the stock market Thursday by reporting a 29-percent increase in profit for the first half rather than an expected decline.

The Sedgwick Group PLC, the company's largest independent insurance broker, disappointed the market with a 21-percent increase in first-half pretax profit.

Prudential, unrelated to the U.S. company of the same name, said pretax profit grew to £46.4 million (£61 million) from £35.9 million. A lower tax charge helped increase pretax profit 76 percent, to £30.5 million, or 10.2 pence a share, from £17.3 million, or 5.8 pence a share.

The company raised its interim dividend to 9 pence a share from 7.5 pence.

On the London Stock Exchange, Prudential shares shot to 697 pence, up 33 pence from Wednesday.

Prudential reported higher profits from life insurance, pensions and investment income. In general insurance — which includes such items as motor, property and household insurance as well as Prudential's Mercantile & General reinsurance unit — losses narrowed.

General insurance losses were particularly large in Canada, where severe weather increased claims on motor and property policies. Prudential also reported poor general insurance results in France and the Netherlands, more than offsetting a slight improvement in the Belgian subsidiary, L'Escaut.

The company said the operating loss at its M&G reinsurance unit had been about halved, to £8.5 million.

## Alfa Romeo Says Plant Will Close In South Africa

The Associated Press  
JOHANNESBURG — Alfa Romeo said Wednesday that it would shut down its South African subsidiary, citing mounting losses and the dropping value of the South African rand.

The managing director, Gianni Martelli, said the parent company's decision to close Alfa Romeo's manufacturing plant in South Africa after more than two decades was not based on politics.

He emphasized that the move was based purely on financial considerations.

Mr. Martelli said the Alfa Romeo plant at Brits, north of Johannesburg, will be shut gradually, and he gave no timetable. The plant employs a work force of 500.

"The recent dramatic deterioration of the rand exchange rate and the persistently poor market conditions have destroyed the possibility of a recovery in the short term," he said.

The recent dramatic deterioration of the rand exchange rate and the persistently poor market conditions have destroyed the possibility of a recovery in the short term," he said.

## Plan to Cut Losses Proposed To EPIC's Creditors, Insurers

By Bruce Keppel  
Los Angeles Times Service  
LOS ANGELES — Insurers and lenders facing huge potential losses stemming from the financial problems of a Virginia real estate investment company were to meet Thursday in Chicago to study a rescue plan proposed by Tior Mortgage Insurance Co., which stands to lose the most as much as \$166 million.

The plan to be presented by Tior, the privately held, Los Angeles-based parent of Tior Mortgage Insurance Co., aims to cut the group's losses significantly, according to Winston V. Morrow, the president and chief executive.

He said Wednesday that the plan would give insurers up to six years to resolve the problem, offering mortgage holders an alternative to writing off their entire investment.

Tior's potential loss stems from defaults in payments on \$1 billion in mortgages and mortgage-backed securities that it insured for Equity Programs Investment Corp., a real estate syndication concern that has filed for protection under U.S. bankruptcy laws on behalf of its 341 limited partnerships.

State regulators have taken control of EPIC and its parent, Community Savings & Loan Association of Bethesda, Maryland.

Tior Mortgage ceased writing new mortgage insurance policies Wednesday, but the company has not yet announced layoffs among its 350 employees.

Last week, Tior split its profitable title insurance operation into a separate subsidiary to protect it from any financial fallout at the mortgage insurance unit. At the same time, the Federal National Mortgage Association stopped buying Tior-insured mortgages.

Tior Mortgage's chairman and chief executive, Raymond R. Rodeno, has resigned; his place was taken by William J. Fitzpatrick, executive vice president, secretary and counsel of the parent company. Mr. Morrow said that "a handful" of other executives subsequently resigned.

Mr. Morrow said he did not know whether Maryland and Virginia officials would attend Thursday's meetings in Chicago. Other major insurers, including Chicago-based Republic Mortgage Insurance Co. and Milwaukee-based MGIC, are to review Tior's bailout proposal Thursday, and major lenders are to convene Friday.

Republic, a subsidiary of Old Republic International, estimates its potential loss at \$100 million; MGIC, a unit of Northwestern Mutual Life, stands to lose as much as \$65 million. A major lender to

## ICI, Enichem in Plastics Talks

(Continued from Page 15)

ICI is the leader with a market share of about 15 percent, followed by Enichem and ICI. Other major PVC producers in Europe include Norsk Hydro AS of Norway and Hoechst AG of Germany.

Excess capacity has kept the industry as a whole in the red. Mr. Coates of de Zeeuw estimated that Western European PVC and vinyl chloride plants are operating at 80 percent of capacity.

ICI said the West European petrochemicals and plastics industry as a whole suffered losses of about \$2 billion (\$2.6 billion) last year from 1980 through 1982. An ICI spokesman said that the industry's results have improved since then but still show a net loss.

Despite its losses, ICI has pursued a strategy of being one of the major survivors in the PVC market, partly because PVC is one product that is not expected to be made in large quantities at the new petro-

chemical plants in the Middle East.

In 1981, ICI opened a new PVC plant in Wilhelmshaven, West Germany. The next year, ICI took over the PVC operations of Switzerland's Lonza AG. Also in 1982, ICI swapped its British polyethylene operations for British Petroleum Co.'s PVC manufacturing.

At present, ICI is losing about \$50 million a year on PVC, Mr. Coates said. "The gamble doesn't really appear to have worked," he said. But, Mr. Coates added, the proposed joint venture would be a step in the right direction.

"If you're in a commodity product, it's best to be as big as you can be," he observed.

For Enichem, the venture might provide better access to markets in northern Europe. Last year, Enichem began retooling a plant in West Germany to produce low-density polyethylene, thus reducing transport costs for sales in northern Europe.

## Burmah Oil Posts 33.8% Profit Rise

Reuters  
LONDON — Burmah Oil PLC reported Thursday that pretax profit in the first half rose 33.8 percent, to £37.2 million (£48.4 million) from £27.8 million. Revenue fell to £787.4 million from £809.2 million in the first half of 1984.

The company said its main activities should benefit from satisfactory trading and economic conditions and improve on 1984's performance.

Progress has been made toward concentrating on the core interests of oil, Central lubricants, specialty chemicals and liquefied natural gas transportation, it said. The company's restructuring program had continued with further cuts in tanker fleets.

## Jaguar Reports 54.4% Rise in First-Half Profit

Reuters  
LONDON — Jaguar PLC reported Thursday that pretax profit in the first half of 1985 rose to £63 million (£82 million), a 54.4-percent increase from £40.8 million in the first half of the previous year.

Revenue rose 32.7 percent, to £400.9 million from £302.2 million in the first half of 1984.

The company said it expected satisfactory 1985 second-half results despite adverse currency movements. Demand for Jaguar models exceeds supply and shipments to dealers are expected to be in line with planned production of 30,000 cars for the year as a whole, it said.

Demand remains strong in all main markets for Series III sedans and XJS sports cars, it added.

First-half sales totaled 19,530 sedans, sports cars and limousines, up from 16,783 a year earlier. Jaguar said its U.S. sales in the first half were up 13 percent, to 10,481 cars, while West German sales rose 52 percent, to 1,404 cars. The main factory holiday shutdown falls in the second half.

The company's balance sheet is strong, with cash balances rising £34 million in the first six months of 1985, to £134 million.

The company said it had made good progress in laying foundations for the future, particularly in terms of creating a stronger technology base.

## Company Results

Revenue and profits or losses in millions, unless otherwise stated

Britain			
Burmah Oil			
1st Half	1985	1984	
Revenue	787.4	809.2	
Profit	37.2	27.8	
Per Share	0.161	0.087	
Turner & Newall			
1st Half	1985	1984	
Revenue	247.0	268.3	
Profit	11.5	9.3	
Per Share	0.047	0.047	
Japan			
Canon			
1st Half	1985	1984	
Revenue	148.0	137.0	
Profit	17.5	16.0	
Per Share	28.4	27.5	
New Zealand			
Fletcher Challenge			
Year	1985	1984	
Revenue	4.0	3.4	
Profit	0.5	0.3	
Per Share	0.50	0.38	
Philippines			
San Miguel			
1st Half	1985	1984	
Revenue	4.0	3.4	
Profit	0.5	0.3	
Per Share	0.50	0.38	
United States			
Cottins & Aikman			
1st Half	1985	1984	
Revenue	2.0	1.8	
Profit	0.2	0.1	
Per Share	1.51	1.50	
Eaton Vance			
1st Half	1985	1984	
Revenue	1.2	1.0	
Profit	0.2	0.1	
Per Share	1.25	1.25	

## COMPANY NOTES

American Express Co. said it would sell 49 percent of the property-casualty business of its troubled Fireman's Fund Insurance subsidiary in a public stock offering, probably next month. The offering of 32 million shares would reduce the Amex stake in Fireman's Fund to 45 percent.

Argyll Group PLC has had profits in line with expectations for the first 20 weeks of fiscal 1985-86, Chairman James Ouliver said.

Atlantic Richfield Co. agreed to purchase oil and gas properties in California, Kansas, Missouri, Oregon and Washington state from Reichhold Energy, a subsidiary of Reichhold Chemical, for an undisclosed amount of cash.

British Aerospace PLC said it had signed a memorandum of understanding to supply eight 146-200 regional fanjet airframes to Hawaiian Airlines beginning in November 1986.

Marantz Japan Inc. will start making VHS-format video tape recorders late in 1986 and supply them to NV Philips, which holds 50 percent of Marantz shares, a spokesman said.

Missal Engineering & Shipbuilding Co. has won an order worth 1.6 billion yen (\$657 million) to build an oil-drilling platform for Rasmussen Offshore AS of Norway, a Missal spokesman said.

Occidental Petroleum Corp. said the British Department of Energy had approved its plan to develop the 42-million-barrel Scaev field southwest of Claymore field in the North Sea.

## CREDIT NATIONAL

US\$200,000,000 Guaranteed Floating Rate Notes 1994  
Unconditionally guaranteed as to payment of principal and interest by  
THE REPUBLIC OF FRANCE  
For the six month period  
11th September, 1985 to 11th March, 1986  
The Notes will carry an interest rate of 8 1/4% per annum  
Bankers Trust Company, London  
Fiscal Agent

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## CREDIT NATIONAL


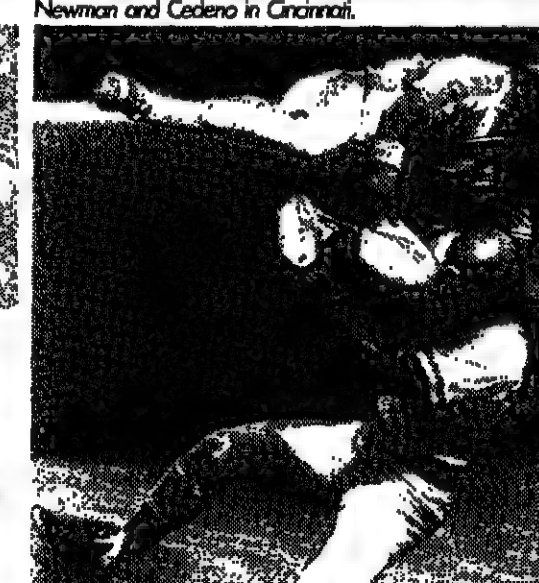
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## INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) Sept. 12, 1985

ALMAL MANAGEMENT			
(1) J.M. Trust	\$ 141.29	(2) J.M. Trust	\$ 141.29
(3) J.M. Trust	\$ 141.29	(4) J.M. Trust	\$ 141.29
(5) J.M. Trust	\$ 141.29	(6) J.M. Trust	\$ 141.29
(7) J.M. Trust	\$ 141.29	(8) J.M. Trust	\$ 141.29
(9) J.M. Trust	\$ 141.29	(10) J.M. Trust	\$ 141.29
(11) J.M. Trust	\$ 141.29	(12) J.M. Trust	\$ 141.29
(13) J.M. Trust	\$ 141.29	(14) J.M. Trust	\$ 141.29
(15) J.M. Trust	\$ 141.29	(16) J.M. Trust	\$ 141.29
(17) J.M. Trust	\$ 141.29	(18) J.M. Trust	\$ 141.29
(19) J.M. Trust	\$ 141.29	(20) J.M. Trust	\$ 141.29
(21) J.M. Trust	\$ 141.29	(22) J.M. Trust	\$ 141.29
(23) J.M. Trust	\$ 141.29	(24) J.M. Trust	\$ 141.29
(25) J.M. Trust	\$ 141.29	(26) J.M. Trust	\$ 141.29
(27) J.M. Trust	\$ 141.29	(28) J.M. Trust	\$ 141.29
(29) J.M. Trust	\$ 141.29	(30) J.M. Trust	\$ 141.29
(31) J.M. Trust	\$ 141.29	(32) J.M. Trust	\$ 141.29
(33) J.M. Trust	\$ 141.29	(34) J.M. Trust	\$ 141.29
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(37) J.M. Trust	\$ 141.29	(38) J.M. Trust	\$ 141.29
(39) J.M. Trust	\$ 141.29	(40) J.M. Trust	\$ 141.29
(41) J.M. Trust	\$ 141.29	(42) J.M. Trust	\$ 141.29
(43) J.M. Trust	\$ 141.29	(44) J.M. Trust	\$ 141.29
(45) J.M. Trust	\$ 141.29	(46) J.M. Trust	\$ 141.29
(47) J.M. Trust	\$ 141.29	(48) J.M. Trust	\$ 141.29
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(89) J.M. Trust	\$ 141.29	(90) J.M. Trust	\$ 141.29
(91) J.M. Trust	\$ 141.29	(92) J.M. Trust	\$ 141.29
(93) J.M. Trust	\$ 141.29	(94) J.M. Trust	\$ 141.29
(95) J.M. Trust	\$ 141.29	(96) J.M. Trust	\$ 141.29
(97) J.M. Trust	\$ 141.29	(98) J.M. Trust	\$ 141.29
(99) J.M. Trust	\$ 141.29	(100) J.M. Trust	\$ 141.29

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13-9-85

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Dfls 25,000,000. —  
10 1/2% bearer notes 1980  
due 1984/1987

As provided in the Terms and Conditions of the above Notes, Redemption Group no. 2, amounting to Dfls. 6,250,000. — has been drawn for redemption on September 5th, 1985 and consequently the Note bearing consecutive number 2 and all Notes bearing a consecutive number which is 4 or a multiple of 4 higher than 2 are payable on

OCTOBER 15, 1985

at

Bank Mees & Hope NV  
(Central Paying Agent)  
in Amsterdam

Bank Mees & Hope NV  
in Hamburg

Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourg  
in Luxembourg

Algemeine Bank Nederland (Schweiz)  
in Zürich

Swiss Bank Corporation  
in Basel

September 13, 1985

## For Sale. New 29-Story Office Tower.

With 301,000 leasable sq. ft. Prime location: corner of Baltimore & Light Streets, Baltimore, Md. Scheduled completion date: Fall 1985. Sale by sealed bid. For complete information and request for proposal, please contact Stone & Associates, Inc., at (301) 528-1000. Suite 1380, 100 S. Charles Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21201

















## CURRENCY MARKETS

## Dollar Lower in U.S. Amid Profit-Taking

NEW YORK — The dollar ended sharply lower in volatile trading Thursday as operators took profits and squared positions before Friday's scheduled release of major U.S. economic indicators.

The dollar traded up to 2.98 Deutsche marks in Europe, a key technical mark, and was just below that price when speculators on Chicago's International Monetary Market began taking profits in U.S. trading. The currency then fell to 2.9350 DM before recovering.

In New York, the currency closed at 2.9410 DM, down 2 pfennigs from Wednesday's 2.9620 DM. At 8:05 p.m., French francs, down from 9.0225, and at 4:50 Swiss francs, down from 2.4400.

The pound rose to \$1.324, up from \$1.308 Wednesday while the Japanese yen closed at 243.15 to the dollar, up slightly from 243.60.

Earl Johnson, vice president at Chicago's Harris Bank, said the dollar still had a very firm tone, mainly on the expectation that the

government's report on August retail sales to be released Friday would show a good gain.

"Although the retail numbers should be good, I'm wondering if expectations have gotten so high that they might be a disappointment," he cautioned. "If that is so, a reasonably good figure might not be positive for the dollar."

But, he said, "I think a test of 3.00 German marks is inevitable, whether it happens tomorrow or next week."

In earlier trading in London, the dollar closed more than 2 pfennigs below its opening 2.9695 Deutsche marks after being quoted as high as 2.9800 DM during the session.

"It looks like people are starting to tire of buying dollars," one dealer said. The U.S. currency closed at 2.9442 DM in London after finishing at 2.962 DM Wednesday night.

In London, the pound rose to \$1.3175 from \$1.3090 Wednesday. Dealers said the pound's recovery from the day's lows of around \$1.29 mainly reflected the dollar's

decline toward the end of the session, although early Bank of England support had been detected.

In earlier European trading Thursday, the dollar was fixed in Frankfurt at 2.9691 Deutsche marks, up from 2.9388 DM Wednesday, and at 9.0420 French francs in Paris, up from 8.9635. In Zurich, the dollar closed at 2.4370 Swiss francs, virtually unchanged from 2.4360.

In Tokyo, the dollar closed at 241.70 yen, down from Wednesday's close of 243.40. Importers continued active purchases in the afternoon on expectations that the dollar would not decline, but selling by exporters prevented a sharp rise, they said.

Interbank dealers in Tokyo, reluctant to take long-term positions in the market, also traded actively but only for quick profits, dealers said.

Meanwhile, South Africa's commercial rand closed in London at 40.45 cents, down slightly from Wednesday's 40.75. (Reuters, AP)

## Hong Kong Bank Plans Rights Issue To Make Up for Balance-Sheet Deficit

HONG KONG — Hong Kong Industrial & Commercial Bank Ltd. said Thursday that its liabilities exceeded assets by \$6.3 billion Hong Kong dollars (\$12.4 million) when the government took control of it in June, and that it planned a rights issue and capital reduction to make up the deficiency.

It said that an audit by Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co. showed that the bank lost 340.4 million dollars from July 1984 until the government takeover on June 1, 1985. The government took control of Hong Kong Industrial when it rescued Overseas Trust Bank, which owns 63.5 percent of Hong Kong Industrial.

HICB said the losses were mainly from increased provisions for nonperforming loans but did not specify the size of the provisions.

It said it hoped to raise 404.2 million dollars from the issuance of 408 million 10-percent noncumulative redeemable preference shares at par of one dollar each. Rights would entitle holders to four preference shares for each share held as of Sept. 26, 1985.

It said that Overseas Trust Bank would take up its entitlement of 259 million preference shares and that it had underwritten the balance at no cost to Hong Kong Industrial.

## Canada Exploits Its Oil Sands

(Continued from Page 15)

oil, predicts that conventional reserves in that province will fall to 1.04 billion barrels by 2007, from 3.16 billion now.

Although the big oil-sands producers are still the two mines, which together turn out about 175,000 barrels a day, a growing proportion of the basic, tar-like crude called bitumen is being pumped to the surface of other oil sands using conventional wells after being softened with injections of steam.

Production of bitumen alone is 55,000 barrels a day and is expected to triple in the next few years. Although the bitumen could be transformed into synthetic crude, as is done at the two existing oil-sands mines, it currently is sold much as is, primarily to refiners in the northern United States.

The thick bitumen is mixed with natural-gas condensate, a thinner crude-like liquid, and sent to the refiners by pipeline.

The biggest oil-sands development using conventional oil wells is at Cold Lake, Alberta, and belongs to Imperial Oil Ltd., a 70-percent-owned unit of Exxon Corp. On July 22, its first stage of commercial production began at 19,000 barrels a day. By the end of 1986, it is

expected to be churning out 75,000 barrels a day of bitumen.

Unlike various multibillion-dollar projects abandoned three years ago by Imperial and Shell Canada Resources Ltd. of Toronto, the Cold Lake development proceeds in smaller stages, an approach more sensitive to cash flow and future price expectations. Other companies taking this approach on specific projects include Petro-Canada, BP Canada Inc., Amoco Canada Petroleum Co. and Dome Petroleum Ltd.

"None of these investments are firmly committed," said Pat O'Connor, manager of public affairs for Amoco Canada, which has 2,000 barrels a day onstream out of a possible 23,000 barrels a day.

Bitumen production costs range from about \$11 a barrel to \$14.50, industry experts say. The combination of bitumen and condensate can then be sold for nearly \$25 a barrel.

Ed Kemp, vice president of oil-sands operations for Esso Resources Canada Ltd., Imperial's exploration and production subsidiary, said the per-unit cost of bitumen production was much less than at oil-shale projects Exxon abandoned earlier this decade in Colorado and Australia.

## BUSINESS PEOPLE

## Mannesmann Names Chief Executive

By Brenda Erdmann  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The supervisory board of Mannesmann AG, the West German engineering group, has named Werner Dieter chief executive, succeeding Franz Josef Weisweiler, who died at the end of July after a brief illness. He was 57.

Mr. Weisweiler had been with Mannesmann since 1970, taking over as chief executive from Egon Overbeck in 1983. Under his leadership the group flourished. In late August, Mannesmann reported that turnover for the half year rose by 16 percent to 8.01 billion DM (\$2.7 billion).

The new Mannesmann chief, who is 56, studied mechanical engineering at Esslingen School of Engineering and started his professional career in 1952 with Robert Bosch, the West German white goods maker, as development manager.

ported, Bruce Durkee will succeed Mr. Pitts as head of the bank's London representative office.

Russell Reynolds Associates Inc. has opened an office in Geneva, headed by John G. McCurdy Jr. He was in the London office of the U.S.-based executive search firm.

Postbank AG has named Ulf Burmeister deputy general manager of its international department, responsible for foreign exchange and treasury operations. He was an assistant general manager in the Helsinki-based bank's international department.

Svenska BP AB, the Stockholm-based unit of British Petroleum Co., has named Clive Chambers supply and trading manager. John Smith has been appointed lubricants-services divisional manager at BP Oil Ltd. in London to succeed Mr. Chambers.

Grindlays Bank PLC of London has named Girija Pandey regional coordinator for the Pacific Basin, based in Hong Kong. He succeeds Brian Humm, who, as previously reported, has been named to head Grindlays' new representative office in Bangkok. Mr. Pandey was credit and marketing manager for South Korea.

Prime Computer (UK) Ltd. has appointed David Prior marketing director. He succeeds George Kendall, who has become managing director of Prime's Hong Kong subsidiary. Prime Computer is a U.S. maker of minicomputers.

Industrial Bank of Japan Ltd. has named Nobuo Oya as associate director at IBI International Ltd. in London. He succeeds Kazuhiko Murakami, who is returning to the Tokyo head office of Industrial Bank of Japan.

Arco International Oil & Gas Co., a unit of Atlantic Richfield Co., has named P.V. Newman manager of its Asia-Middle East exploration region and Robert Olson manager for the Europe-Africa-Latin America exploration region.

Tecaco Ltd., the London-based unit of Tecaco Inc., has appointed Roger Hawksworth and Owen Jenkins directors. Mr. Hawksworth is general manager, finance and economics, and Mr. Jenkins general manager, marketing sales.

Wood, Mackenzie & Co., the London and Edinburgh stockbrokerage, said Roy Danzic is to become a director within its corporate finance department. He was a managing director of Dillon, Read Ltd.

Advanced Micro Devices Inc., the California-based maker of semiconductors, has named Charles P. Mulligan as plant manager of its planned manufacturing facility in Ireland, the company's first wafer-making facility outside the United States.

Avon Products Inc. said Alan J. Daniels has become group vice president, new business development, Europe, for its Avon division.

## EUROMARKETS

## Primary Sector Is Again Focus of Attention

By Christopher Pizzev  
Reuters

LONDON — Three new floating-rate note issues were launched in the primary Eurobond market on Thursday as attention again focused on the sector. Secondary-market prices showed little change before Friday's release of new U.S. economic data, dealers said.

The most successful of the day's issues was a \$100-million, seven-year floating-rate note issued by the French government, with warrants attached. The warrants are exercisable into a straight European-currency-unit bond. The issue was led by CCF itself, and on an ex-warrant basis, finished above the par issue price.

The CCF issue pays five basis points over the six-month London interbank offered rate. Each \$10,000 note has 10 one-year warrants, priced at \$36. Each warrant

entitles the holder to subscribe to a seven-year, 8 1/2 percent ECU bond.

The holder may either exchange one note plus the warrants and \$625 cash to obtain 12 of the ECU bonds or can keep the note and exchange the warrants and pay \$9,375 for 12 bonds.

Dealers said the issue was mainly being traded on an ex-warrant basis. One trader at a U.K. bank said, "strip the warrants out and you've got just what the market wants at the moment, a straightforward floating rate for a quality name."

On an ex-warrant basis, it ended on the when-issued market at around 100.05. It pays total fees of 10 basis points. Prices on a cum-warrant basis were hard to obtain. The actual warrants jumped to \$45 bid to \$50 offered before dropping to be quoted at \$35 bid.

Also introduced Thursday was a floating rate note that does not apply until later in the note's life. The \$100-million, seven-year issue was for Security Pacific Corp. and pays 1/4 point over three-month Libor. A maximum coupon of 13 percent applies from years three to seven inclusive.

The issue, which was lead managed by Banque Paribas Capital Markets, ended on the when-issued market at 99.67, just inside the total fees of 40 basis points.

Also launched was a \$100-million, seven-year "mismatch" note for Morgan Guaranty GmbH, which will in turn lend the funds to Italy's Isevier. It will pay the higher of one- or six-month Libor semiannually, but with the coupon refinanced monthly.

## Thursday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time  
Via The Associated Press

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 100s High Low 3 P.M. Ctr. Net

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12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 100s







## SPORTS

## Rose Succeeds: 'The Big Knock' Breaks Cobb's Long Record for Hits

**■ Second Record for Umpire**

Umpire Lee Weyer, who was behind the plate, got a particular thrill out of seeing Rose break the mark, and it was the second time Weyer had worked a game in which a record fell. The Associated Press reported.

Weyer, who came into the NL in 1962, a year before Rose, had umpired at third base in the 1974 game in which the Atlanta Braves' Hank Aaron hit his 715th home run to top Babe Ruth.

The 6-foot-6 (1.9-meter) Weyer has watched Rose peak away at Cobb's mark over 23 seasons, and even as late as predicted he would be right where he was Wednesday.

"I told him three, four, five years ago that I was going to be behind the plate when he broke it," Weyer said.

# Mid Euphoria, A Dissenter

**LEAGUE**

and only three of his 20-4, took out seven, league leading and lowering red-run aver-

ever have to again," said 28 scoreless 1.87 earned—into to Goo-

**3 In Atlanta:** Fernando Valenzuela pitched a Mike Mar-

# Cards Win Gooden-Tudor Duel On Home Run in 10th Inning

**Cubs 3, Pirates 1:** Leon Durham homered for Chicago to break a 1-1 tie in the seventh inning in Pittsburgh. The loser was hard-luck Jose DelLeon, who struck out eight and allowed only seven hits but fell to 1-17.

**Phillies 4, Expos 1:** Juan Samuel singled in a run and scored in the third inning to help beat Montreal in Pittsburgh.

The Phillies' Mike Schmidt hit his 453rd home run in the majors, moving past Carl Yastrzemski into 17th place on the all-time list.

**Giants 11-9, Astros 4-10:** Dan Gladden had four hits and scored four runs as San Francisco triumphed in the first game in Houston. In the second game, Kevin Bass' two-out, two-run homer in the eighth inning gave the Astros their victory. (AP, UPI)

## Jays Win, Yanks Stopped in AL East; Royals Defeat Angels in West Race

Division race, Jamie Quirk singled in one run and pinch hitter Jorge Orta doubled in another in the seventh in Anaheim, California, as Kansas City beat the Angels a second time and widened its lead to two and one-half games.

The Angels threatened in the ninth when Gary Petti singled with two out and stole second — his third steal of the game and 49th this season. But Don Quisenberry, who got his 33d save: struck out pinch-hitter Ruppert Jones.

Rangers 6, A's 3: Ellis Valentine hit two singles, drove in a run and scored three as Texas won in Oakland.

Red Sox 4, Orioles 1: Bob Ojeda pitched a three-hitter and Tony Armas homered to beat Baltimore in Boston.

White Sox 5, Twins 0: Briti Barras, aided by a four-run first inning, held Minnesota to four hits and struck out 10 in Chicago.

Mariners 9, Indians 5: Jack Perconte got three hits, one a homer, off Cleveland in Seattle. (AP, UPI)



## SCOREBOARD

## Baseball

### Wednesday's Major League Line Scores

92-San Francisco  
 93-Boston 541.  
 94-  
 95 229 229-# 14 8  
 96 229 229-11 1 1  
 97 (4), M.Davis (5)  
 98 Hartshorn, Dewey  
 99 (8) and Bailey, W-  
 00-54, H.R.-Houston,  
 01, Bess (19).  
 02 229 229-3 7 8  
 03 229 229-1 7 8  
 04 (7) and Davis;  
 05 Penn. 10-Merritt,  
 06 Butler (1), H.R.-  
 07 229 229 100-5 8  
 08 229 229 100-2 8  
 09 and Butler, O'Serv  
 10, W-1, C.Gross, 14-9,  
 11-Philadelph.  
 12 229 229 100-5 1  
 13 229 229 100-8 8  
 14 (8) and Bach;  
 15 (9) and Diaz,  
 16-18, 14-9, L-Shore,  
 19 229 229 1-1 4 8  
 20 229 229 1-1 4 8  
 21 (8)  
 22 and, Orasco (12) and  
 23-Orasco, 5-8, H.R.-  
 24 229 229-12 18 8  
 25 229 229-3 7 2  
 26 Diaz (9) and Schles-  
 27, (18) (3), Camp  
 28 (1), Gerber (3) and  
 29-77-9, L-Bedlam,  
 30, Valenzuela (1),  
 31

## E. Germans Beat France In Soccer Qualifying

*The Associated Press*

LEIPZIG, East Germany — France, the European soccer champion, was upset, 2-0, Wednesday night and the Frenchmen's hopes of qualifying for the World Cup tournament in Mexico were severely damaged.

Striker Reiner Ernst, and full-back Ronald Kreeer scored in the second half for East Germany, while France failed to manage a goal for the third straight time in qualifying matches.

Four other World Cup qualifying matches played Wednesday ended in draws. Romania held England to a 1-1 tie at Wembley, and in the matches between Switzerland and the Republic of Ireland in Bern, between Poland and Belgium in Choroszez and Turkey and Northern Ireland in Izmir there was no scoring.

The results left most group standings still in confusion, although Poland qualified directly for the finals, while Belgium has to face a playoff with neighboring Holland.

England, which would have secured a place in the finals by win-

ning, took the lead in the 25th minute on a shot by the unmarked Glenn Hoddle, but Rodion Camarut burst through the English defense 15 minutes into the second half to tie the score.

That still left England at the top of European qualifying Group Three as a virtually certain qualifier with nine points from six games.

Romania, with seven points, is second on goal difference, ahead of Northern Ireland. Those two teams meet in Bucharest next month.

But France, which seemed to be a certainty for qualification after winning its first three games in its group, again was the victim away from home.

After their brilliant, 2-0 victory in France over South American champion Uruguay, in a match to settle the unofficial World soccer title last month, the French appeared to be back to winning. But they failed to crack the East German defense.

Poland made sure of a fourth consecutive appearance in the finals by salvaging a scoreless draw with Belgium before 70,000 fans crammed into the Slaski Stadium.

## SPORTS BRIEFS

## Raiders, Chiefs Unrested but Ready

But the Rams, told of Dickerson's proposal by reporters, flatly rejected it.

## Sale of Churchill Downs Sought

The Raiders blanked the New York Jets, 31-0, on Sunday for their first shutout since 1977, and the Chiefs routed New Orleans, 47-27.

The Raiders, one and one-half point favorites, are in their element. Since the inception of Monday night football in 1970, the

## Quotable

"The guys have no trouble getting up for those type of games,"

## SPORTS BRIEFS

### Olympic Pact Reached

(UPI) — The U.S. and Soviet Olympic committees on Tuesday agreed providing for exchanges of athletes, coaches and sports officials over the next three years.

Soviet spokesman, Mike Moroz, said Wednesday, "We hope to announce that will lead to a return of Olympic participation." Although the agreement contains no such commitment, the Soviet Union declined to participate in the 1984 Olympic Games in Los Angeles. The United States boycotted the 1980 Summer Olympics in Moscow in protest of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

### Churchill Downs Sought

(UPI) — Churchill Downs' directors voted Tuesday to offer off responding to a \$46 million bid by a Florida-based consortium, led by Tom Wolfson, to buy the home of the Kentucky Derby.

Chairman, Thomas H. Meeker, said the directors did not want any action either in favor or against Wolfson. A spokesman said previously that Churchill Downs would oppose the bid.

coach, Watson Brown, 35, on his first season's 1-10 record. "I was a great, young coach to a dumb, old coach." (AP)

# Raiders, Chiefs Unrest

*United Press International*

**KANSAS CITY, Missouri** — The Los Angeles Raiders, who come to life when the sun goes down, meet the Kansas City Chiefs on Thursday night in one of only two prime time National Football League night games this season.

Both teams will be playing, before an expected crowd of 75,000 at Arrowhead Stadium, with only three days rest following impressive win-or-go-home games.

The Raiders blanked the New York Jets, 31-0, on Sunday for their first shutout since 1977, and the Chiefs routed New Orleans, 47-27.

The Raiders, one and one-half point favorites, are in their element. Since the inception of Monday night football in 1970, the Raiders have a 26-5-1 record on prime time TV and no team is close to matching their .828 success rate.

"The guys have no trouble getting up for those type of games,"

said the Raiders' cornerback, Mike Haynes. "All your peers are watching. All America is watching. Every game is a big game, but when you're on national television, it's like a Super Bowl."

## ■ Dickerson Offer Rejected

Eric Dickerson appeared to be compromising on his long contract holdout with the Los Angeles Rams, but the team did not. The Los Angeles Times reported.

Dickerson, apparently moved by suggestions by the coach, John Robinson, that he was letting down teammates, held a press conference Wednesday and said he had dropped his demand to have a guaranteed contract extension signed before he would rejoin the team.

All he wanted, he said, was "a good-faith offer" that could be negotiated while he played.

That seemed to meet the Rams'

# But Ready

earlier demand about halfway — that Dickinson must report before any negotiations take place.

But the Rams, told of Dickinson's proposal by reporters, flatly rejected it.

## ■ Muncie Retires from NFL

Chuck Muncie, the running back for the Minnesota Vikings, saying he could no longer balance his drug rehabilitation and football, has announced his retirement, United Press International reported.

The nine-year veteran of the NFL was traded to the Vikings on July 19 by the San Diego Chargers at the urging of the NFL commissioner, Pete Rozelle.

Muncie, 32, had been suspended for the 1984 season after traces of cocaine were found in his urine. He was suspended again for the Vikings' season-opener because he had missed two drug counseling sessions required by Rozelle.

## ■ English Order Identity Cards

The English Football League ordered Thursday that an identity-card system be introduced at all First and Second Division soccer grounds "as soon as possible." The Associated Press reported.

Clubs will have to allocate half their seats to membership cardholders. Casual supporters still will be able to attend, but in limited numbers.

The edict, announced after a special meeting of the league management committee, comes in the wake of widespread violence at matches at home and abroad last season.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher had demanded that a national identity-card system be introduced for all spectators at all 92 clubs in the four divisions of professional soccer in England.

Clubs initially balked at the suggestion, maintaining it was impractical and expensive.

Thursday's meeting considered a working party report. It then agreed to the a compromise involving only First and Second Division clubs and restricting seating.



## Famous Eyes for Science

Elizabeth Taylor was 45 minutes late for the gala showing at the

... Mayor Joseph Lipari of Passaic said the comedian Joe Piscopo, the former Bruce Springsteen guitarist Steve Van Zandt and other acts would participate in a Red Cross benefit concert for victims of the fire, which destroyed 25 percent of the city's industry, leaving 2,200 people jobless.

With the composer as soloist, his instrument miked to be heard above the orchestra, Ravi Shankar's "Concerto No. 1 for Sitar and Orchestra" received its New York premiere at the season-opening concert by the New York Philharmonic, as part of the United States' 18-month Festival of India. Conducting was the Philharmonic's Indian-born music director, Zubin Mehta.

Nine luxury restaurants in Brussels owned by Albert Michiels have been ruled bankrupt after a court established that he owed more than 75 million francs (\$1.25 million) in taxes and social security payments. An inquiry was opened to establish whether Michiels, whose restaurants include La Pomme-Cannelle, Le Cheval Blanc and La Maree, had evaded tax payments or employed undeclared workers. Michiels' financial problems appear to have started when his "Saint-Jean-des-Prés" restaurant in New York failed.

“When you can’t put it in The Congressional Record, or publish it in a newspaper, or put it on television, that’s pornography,” says Representative Thomas D. DeLay, Republican of Texas, one of several members of Congress trying to stop the National Endowment for the Arts giving grants to poets whose work they deem obscene. At the hearing Tuesday, when Education and labor environmentalism will hear pros and cons on the endowment’s policies, as well as testimony from Cleanth Brooks, professor emeritus of rhetoric at Yale University, another Texas Republican who is a critic of the grants, Representative Dick Armey, promised to bring some of the poetry to the hearing. Whether it will end up in The Congressional Record is another question.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

[illegible][illegible]